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KORNILOV VIEWS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS, STRATEGY

LD251828 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 25 Jan 82

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Resorting to all kinds of propaganda ploys to mask the aggressive essence of its policy and ascribing to others its own militarist desires and schemes is a method broadly used by the present Washington administration. Fresh proof thereof may be found in the today's article in "Washington POST" which divulges Washington's alleged intention to propose the commencement of negotiations to eliminate some of the more dangerous types of chemical weapons, including "shells and bombs with nerve gas".

A strange announcement, isn't it? It is well-known and it is openly reported by the American mass media themselves, including "the Washington POST" -- that the Washington administration, which relies on force as a universal means for the pursuit of foreign policy, has embarked upon and is stepping up its vast preparations for a chemical war.

According to the American ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, after the coming to power by this administration which embarked on the course of undermining detente and of upsetting the present rough parity of forces in the world, the American proponents of larger arsenals of chemical weapons found reliable allies and patrons in high places in the persons of President Reagan and the Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The upshot: In the 1982 fiscal year 445 million dollars have been earmarked for the production of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Already now the American Army is equipped with over 90 types of chemical ammunition, and the USA possesses the world's largest arsenal of chemical weapons.

Besides, the United States, which frustrated the talks aimed at prohibiting the chemical means of warfare, has emerged as the initiator of the production of the most advanced, and especially dangerous chemical weapons whose prohibition, according to the Washington POST, Washington intends to advocate. It must be recalled that for the production of these weapons -- the so-called binary shells -- U.S. Congress has, under pressure from the administration, already earmarked 20 million dollars.

The question naturally arises as to how the "initiative" alleged to be maturing in Washington's "corridors of power" and which is the subject of the Washington POST article is to be dovetailed with its course of preparations for chemical warfare? The answer to this question can be found in the pages of the same newspaper.

It openly says that this "initiative" aims at dampening the voices of the opposition that has taken shape in Western Europe in connection with the U.S. decision to go ahead with manufacturing a new generation of chemical weapons. It is also intended to make use of the Committee on Disarmament to amplify the slanderous insinuations around the U.S. inventions alleging the use of "Soviet-made" chemical weapons in Asia.

As can be deduced from the Washington POST article, the U.S. plans concerning negotiations on chemical weapons -- if naturally such plans exist at all -- are due not to an intention to limit or prohibit the production of this cruel means of mass annihilation. Washington's sole concern is to use slander and lies in order to justify its own dangerous course of increasing the arsenals of such weapons and to ascribe to others its own militarist plans. The technique is not new, and, let it be said frankly, highly unseemly. It amounts purely and simply to laying one's fault at somebody else's door.

PRESS CONFERENCE COVERS DISARMAMENT ISSUES

LD251234 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 25 Jan 82

[TASS reopener to report carried by Moscow TASS in English at 0953 GMT on 25 January, published under the headline "Varennikov's Address" on page AA 1 of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan, TASS -- Participants in the press conference then answered correspondents' questions. Asked by a representative of the Portuguese Press Agency about Soviet SS-20 missiles, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov said: The Soviet SS-20 missiles are being deployed not as an addition to, but as a replacement for the old missiles. A normal process of modernisation is under way. The number of missiles is not growing, it is diminishing. The average capacity of their nuclear warheads is much less than that of the old ones. Thus, the modernisation of the Soviet missiles does not upset military equilibrium nor is it changing the strategic situation. General Chervov pointed out that the NATO countries have 1.5 times more nuclear warheads on medium-range nuclear systems. Besides, they are rapidly modernising these systems chiefly by building up nuclear ammunition. If the Soviet Union did not modernise in these conditions its missile weapons, this would be tantamount to unilateral disarmament, he stressed.

General of the Army Valentin Varennikov, asked by a correspondent of TIME magazine to what extent the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries produced new types of weapons, said: Of course, the Soviet Union developed new types of weapons, but it did so in response to what had already been developed in the United States, and precisely the amount necessary to maintain the established balance.

The Soviet Union has never initiated the creation, development or the less so deployment of new types of weapons. [sentence as received] The Soviet Union favours complete elimination of weapons of mass annihilation, and it advanced such proposals more than once. It is, of course, possible to resolve this task on the conditions of equal security.

Speaking about prospects of SALT talks, Viktor Karpov, ambassador at large of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said: The USSR is ready for the continuation of the SALT process with the preservation of all positive accomplishments already made. We do not see so far any practical readiness on the part of the United States to resume a business-like discussion of the problem of limiting strategic armaments.

It was pointed out at the press conference that the chemical weapons buildup, currently under way in the United States, is an extremely dangerous development. It conceals the Pentagon's aspiration to start another round of the arms race since a qualitatively new, technically new generation of chemical weapons is being developed. The United States is working out plans of concrete deployment of these weapons in Europe -- from Britain to Italy. This may finally thwart the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons, which had been disrupted through the U.S. fault. The United States was the only country out of 157 nations which voted at the recent session of the UN General Assembly against the resolution on chemical weapons.

Washington is seeking to divert world public attention from numerous instances of the use by Americans of chemical weapons and consequences of their use in the countries of Indochina and other parts of the globe.

Explaining why the proposal of U.S. President Reagan on the so-called "zero option" is unacceptable to the Soviet Union, General Varennikov said: It is unacceptable because the proposed option is actually not zero, but will result in a sharp upsetting of the existing military balance. The essence of Reagan's proposal boils down to the fact that the number of nuclear weapons carriers is supposed to decrease by fifty per cent for the Soviet Union, while no cut is envisaged as regards NATO. But for whom is this propaganda designed?

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, General Varennikov stressed, proposes a real zero option. We are for a denuclearized Europe.

Touching upon the talks in Geneva, Viktor Karpov, ambassador at large of the USSR Foreign Ministry, pointed out that the stand of the Soviet delegation at the talks is determined by the program for a reduction of nuclear weapons, which was put forward by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn.

We are ready to reach agreement to the effect that there be no medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe at all, and that would be a radical solution to the issue. The Soviet delegation at Geneva has all powers to conduct businesslike, specific discussions with the United States in order to draw up within the shortest time an agreement that far from resulting in a growth of medium-range weapons would signal their radical cut in the interests of European security and without detriment to the security of the United States.

As far as the stand of the United States is concerned it must be frankly said that the American side is marking time around the known proposal of President Reagan on a "zero option," which can by no means be evaluated as a businesslike and realistic stand, as it is, as a matter of fact, aimed at a unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union. But the USSR cannot, naturally, agree to that.

Answering the question of a TASS correspondent what trends of the arms race started by the United States are most dangerous, General Chervov said: This is above all the program for the deployment of strategic weapons, that is the basis for the creation of the first nuclear strike potential, then this is the deployment of the intercontinental ballistic missiles "MX", strategic "Trident" submarines, strategic bombers "B-1" and the plans for the deployment at any cost in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles. I would like to touch specially upon the cruise missiles, on whose mass production a decision has been taken in the United States, including on strategic cruise missiles equipped with nuclear and non-nuclear charges. This is actually a new channel in the arms race, whose danger consists in the fact that it is difficult to control. The danger consists in the fact that it is difficult to control. The danger of the neutron weapon is generally recognized, but no less dangerous seems the acceleration by the United States of the production and accumulation of new chemical weapons, including the binary weapon.

BORISOV CONTRASTS U.S., USSR DEFENSE BOOKS

PM221147 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 15 Jan 82 pp 18-20]

[M. Borisov article: "American Threat to Peace"]

[Text] A sharp turn occurred in the policy of the United States and a number of other NATO countries at the end of the 70's. They began once again orienting themselves toward force, and force alone. Washington proclaims the admissibility of both global and "limited" nuclear war and declares whole regions of the world a sphere of its "vital interests." The White House has conceived the idea of upsetting the military-strategic equilibrium which has evolved in the past decade between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. In order to try to justify the militarist course in the eyes of the world, public Western propaganda and political and military leaders are fanning the lie about the "Soviet threat," spreading fabrications about the "laggardness" of the United States and NATO as a whole in the military sphere and speaking of "windows of vulnerability" in the American war machine. The brochure "Soviet Military Power," published by the Pentagon, occupies a special place in this propaganda campaign. It could be ignored if it did not reflect the sentiments of the ruling American elite.

But since the American authorities decided to publish this brochure, which sets forth information about the USSR Armed Forces in a one-sided and inaccurate way while totally ignoring U.S. military strength, the need has arisen -- for the sake of objectivity -- to show the military potential of the other side and the real correlation of military forces in the world arena.

The just-published book "Whence the Threat to Peace" ("Otkuda Iskhodit Urgorza Miru," Military Publishing House, Moscow, 1982), which has been prepared by competent Soviet organs, illumines the present state and directions in the development of the U.S. Armed Forces and military-industrial potential, as well as other elements of the American war machine. The book makes an objective analysis of the East-West correlation of military forces and shows the sides' approach to problems of detente, the preservation and strengthening of peace and the curbing of the arms race.

It is precisely the United States that, throughout postwar history, has initiated the creation of new types of arms -- be they nuclear weapons, intercontinental strategic bombers, nuclear-powered submarines or MIRV's. The USSR was merely forced to take countermeasures.

The American program announced in October 1981 for a comprehensive strategic arms buildup pursues the aim of upsetting the established parity of military forces and the military-strategic equilibirum. Who, then, is challenging whom?

In the brochure "Soviet Military Power" the Pentagon cites data on the USSR's possession of 1,398 ICBM launchers, 950 SLBM launchers and 156 heavy bombers capable of carrying approximately 7,000 nuclear warheads. But the authors keep quiet about U.S. strategic offensive forces.

So let us examine some data on the strategic offensive forces, which constitute the basis of the U.S. military strength and nuclear potential. They include ICBM's, strategic aircraft and nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. This is the so-called American strategic triad.

In combat units of the U.S. strategic offensive forces there are 2,112 carriers of nuclear weapons, including 1,053 ICBM launchers, 411 bombers and 648 ballistic missile launchers on 40 nuclear-powered submarines. These facilities can send approximately 10,000 nuclear warheads, each with a yield of between 50 kilotons and 10 megatons, up in one launch (flight). In all, taking reserve and mothballed heavy bombers into account, the United States has 2,338 delivery vehicles for nuclear weapons for the strategic offensive forces, including 2,273 carriers in the category of intercontinental-range arms, and also 65 medium-range bombers specially designed for operations on the European Continent.

The land-based strategic missile forces have in their arsenal 550 launchers for Minuteman III missiles, 450 for Minuteman II's and 53 for Titan II's. U.S. ICBM's are capable of sending up in one launch 2,153 nuclear warheads, each with a yield of between 170 kilotons and 10 megatons. The U.S. military-political leadership regards these forces as a mean of inflicting a preemptive nuclear strike.

The sea-based strategic missile forces have 40 nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines armed with Trident I missiles (216 launchers), Poseidon C-3's (304 launchers) and Polaris A-3's (128 launchers), on which more than 50 percent of all strategic nuclear warheads are deployed. More than half the nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines are on constant combat patrol in regions which ensure that nuclear strikes can be made from different directions against targets located deep inside USSR territory.

The arsenal of strategic bomber units includes 346 B-52 heavy bombers and 65 FB-111A medium bombers. The strategic air grouping is deployed in the continental United States and, partly, on the island of Guam in the Pacific zone.

It must also be borne in mind that the Soviet Union is confronted not only by the United States but also by two other Western nuclear powers, and the threat posed by China's nuclear forces is for the time being still more serious for the USSR than for the United States.

Taking into consideration all that I have said, one wonders: Who is threatening whom?

The Pentagon intimidates the world public with the development of the Soviet Navy and, in particular, with the emergence of the aircraft carriers Kiev and Minsk and the nuclear-powered missile cruiser Kirov. But the United States has not 2 but 20 aircraft carriers, not 1 nuclear-powered missile cruiser but 9.

The American assessment of the USSR's ground forces and the Soviet defense industry is equally far removed from objectivity, too.

Finally, the West deliberately and systematically exaggerates the USSR's military spending, ignoring the fact that it has remained practically unchanged in recent years. But as for the U.S. military budget, it has grown yearly. According to official American data, its rate of growth in 1978-1980 exceeded 13 percent, and in 1981 the U.S. military budget increased 19 percent. Even higher growth rates are envisaged for U.S. and NATO bloc military spending in subsequent years. In 1985 alone Washington plans to appropriate more than $340 billion for military purposes, and $1.5 trillion for the coming 5-year period as a whole.

The Pentagon ascribes to the Soviet Union a desire for the "global spread of Soviet military might," but it has been forced to admit here that Soviet military contingents are stationed on the territory only of certain allied states in East Europe and neighboring countries -- Mongolia and Afghanistan -- and strictly on a treaty basis. But military units and formations of the U.S. Armed Forces are stationed in dozens of countries and have more than 1,500 military installations and bases, located chiefly near the USSR's borders.

American aircraft carriers with carriers of nuclear weapons, nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines and detachments of combat surface ships are continuously patrolling off the shores of Europe and the Far East and in the Indian Ocean. The Rapid Deployment Force of over 200,000 men is maintained in readiness to be moved many thousands of kilometers from the United States.

It is precisely the United States, the authors of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" point out, that is the biggest exporter of military hardware and arms -- it accounts for approximately 45 percent of all world trade in weapons. The other NATO countries account for more than 20 percent of this trade. American weapons are sent to support reactionary dictatorial regimes, to suppress revolutionary and national liberation movements and to consolidate the U.S. military presence in the receiving countries.

The authors of the brochure "Soviet Military Power" presented in a plainly distorted form the principled provisions of the foreign policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state. However, this is characteristic of the majority of Western propaganda publications. They ascribe to the Soviet Union the "export of revolution," "subversive activities in other countries" and so forth. But there has been, is and will be no example in history which would confirm the fabrications about "Soviet export of revolution." The CPSU proceeds from the premise that a revolution cannot be imposed on any country from without; it can occur only because of internal reasons and conditions. At the same time history knows of numerous cases of the imperialist export of counterrevolution. Since World War II the leading role in this has belonged to the United States.

Soviet military doctrine is strictly defensive in nature and has always proceeded and now proceeds from the principle of counteraction, that is, defensive action. The USSR regards nuclear attack as a very serious crime against mankind. Soviet military strategy is based on the thesis that the Soviet Union will not be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is generally against the use of any weapon of mass destruction.

In contrast with this, the United States elaborates and advertises widely various military-strategic concepts of an undisguised aggressive nature. Their basic idea is the unlimited use of the U.S. strategic offensive forces in a preemptive strike on the USSR. And the aim of achieving victory in nuclear war has retained its force in U.S. strategic concepts since the beginning of the 1950's.

The U.S. military-political leadership has recently been foisting on the world the idea of "limited" nuclear war -- a variant of the same old "first strike" concept. But the logic of war and the properties of modern arms are such that, were nuclear war to break out -- whether in Europe or anywhere else -- it would inevitably assume a worldwide nature.

At the beginning of October 1981 President Reagan announced his "strategic program" for the 1980's, containing guidelines for a further increase in the strategic nuclear potential. It not only consolidates and enlarges on the programs approved earlier but also provides for the creation and deployment of new weapons systems. To implement this program the Pentagon plans an almost 50-percent increase in the proportion of spending on the strategic forces in the U.S. military budget.

Reagan's "strategic program" also includes a range of measures to improve the strategic offensive forces' system of combat control and communication with a view to ensuring reliable control of them in a lengthy nuclear war. A substantial modernization of all components of the strategic defense forces is envisaged.

Washington is planning the accelerated development of general-purpose forces -- theater nuclear facilities, ground forces, tactical aircraft and naval forces -- as well as the development and stockpiling of new weapons for the mass destruction of people and living nature, including neutron, chemical and biological weapons and psychochemical preparations.

The policy of achieving military superiority finds expression in the steady enlargement of the scale of financing of militarist preparations and in the new military strategy adopted by Washington, which U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger describes as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR on a global and regional scale. This strategy is overtly aggressive in nature and provides for resolute U.S. use of military strength as a means of realizing American imperialism's world diktat and defending the "vital interests" of the United States in various parts of the world, including access to sources of strategic raw materials and energy resources. It harbors a threat to peace and pushes mankind to the brink of catastrophe.

The U.S. ruling circles have set themselves the goal of changing the correlation of forces in the world arena in their favor at all costs and achieving U.S. military superiority over the USSR in the next few years. How does the correlation of the sides' military forces look now?

Approximate equilibrium in the quantity and quality of the two powers' strategic nuclear arms had been established by the mid-70's. In the process of drafting the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) this correlation was repeatedly checked very carefully by the most skilled experts on both sides. The conclusion: There exists approximate equality in terms of carriers -- 2,500 on one side and approximately 2,300 on the other. And in order to equalize the forces still further, agreement was reached when the treaty was signed that on its validation each of the sides would pledge to limit strategic arms to a sum total not in excess of 2,400 units initially, and 2,250 units as of 1 January 1981.

According to the treaty, the USSR was to dismantle approximately 250 carriers, and the United States approximately 30. The SALT II treaty was signed in the summer of 1979. However, the masters of the White House soon began maintaining that there was no equality and that the USSR was far in advance of the United States in terms of strategic arms. How can this be explained? Is it conceivable that in 1 or 2 years the Soviet Union managed to achieve superiority, even substantial superiority, in strategic facilities which take many, many years to create? Or perhaps unexpected facts came to light which had previously not been taken into account?

No, no new facts had emerged. They were groundless fabrications by the leaders of the Washington administration. The U.S. leadership is not thinking at all of restoring the equilibrium, which no one has upset, but of U.S. strategic superiority over the USSR.

However, an additional buildup of strategic arms is a senseless and extremely dangerous thing. No efforts by either side to gain a tangible advantage, still less superiority in this sphere, can be crowned with success -- the other side will not allow it. At the same time the development of qualitatively new types of weapons can make control of them and, thus, their agreed limitation an exceptionally difficult or even impossible matter. A new stage of the arms race will undermine international stability and greatly increase the danger of war breaking out.

The authors of the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" also analyze in detail the correlation of medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe, about which American propaganda spreads so many fabrications. For a number of years the number of medium-range nuclear facilities of the USSR and NATO has remained roughly equal -- approximately 1,000 units on each side. In the event of the deployment in Europe of an additional 572 new American nuclear missiles, the West will gain a more than 30-percent advantage over the Warsaw pact countries in terms of the number of medium-range carriers, while NATO's advantage in terms of nuclear warheads will increase still further. The equality of the sides' nuclear arms in Europe will be substantially upset in NATO's favor. In addition, the balance of Soviet and U.S. strategic forces is upset, as the new American missiles constitute a strategic weapons with regard to the Soviet Union.

As is known, the Soviet Union counters these plans aimed at preparing a military catastrophe right in Europe with its own program -- a program of radical reductions followed by the total liquidation of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, on European soil. And this program, set forth by L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to Bonn, is a genuine program for stable peace in Europe.

Examining the correlation of the general-purpose armed forces and naval forces of NATO and the Warsaw Pact with facts and figures in their hands, the authors point out: "There is equilibrium, it exists, and it exists not on paper but in reality. And the United States has no need for 'arms upgrading,' for it has not lagged behind the USSR. 'Arms upgrading' on the supposed pretext of equalizing parity in fact means a desire for military superiority."

In conclusion the book "Whence the Threat to Peace" examines two opposite trends which have been standing out increasingly clearly in recent years in the Soviet and U.S. approaches to resolving international problems.

The struggle for peace and peoples' security, for detente and the curbing of the arms race has been and still is the key direction in the Soviet Union's foreign policy activity. "There is now no more important task on an international plane for our party, our people and for all the planet's peoples than the defense of peace," L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes.

The invariably peace-loving Soviet foreign policy line was reaffirmed by the 26th CPSU Congress, which put forward a range of constructive proposals on the chief problems of international life. They are all united by one desire -- to improve the international climate, deepen detente and avert the threat of war.

The United States adheres to the opposite course. Instead of reaching accords based on equality and identical security, it brings to the fore the desire for military superiority -- and instead of curbing the arms race, "arms upgrading" and the creation of new and still more destructive means of mass destruction. Not wishing to reckon with the realities of the modern world, the U.S. ruling circles are seeking at all costs to change the correlation of forces in the world arena in their favor.

The USSR and the United States have different attitudes to the treaties concluded and to the arms limitation talks. The Soviet Union has never violated either the norms of international law or any treaties or agreements. It has always been and still is a reliable partner in international affairs.

But in Washington it has become the rule to scorn the international community and the generally accepted norms of interstate relations. The present administration is in fact pursuing a policy of undermining the agreements already concluded in the disarmament sphere.

As L.I. Brezhnev emphasized yet again in his NBC-TV interview, the Soviet Union does not issue ultimatums in seeking a radical improvement in the situation and advancing concrete initiatives. Its proposals are an invitation to a dialogue and to talks in the course of which any measures helping to resolve urgent international problems can and must be discussed.

'FRIENDSHIP-82' EXERCISES BEGIN IN CSSR 25 JAN

LD251550 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 25 Jan 82

["Friendship-82' Exercises" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Prague, 25 Jan, TASS -- Joint tactical exercises of some units of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army and the Central Group of Soviet troops code-named "Druzhba-82" began in the western part of Czechoslovakia today. The aim of the of the exercises is to raise the combat readiness of the troops, to expand the scale of mutual cooperation and the sharing of experience of party and political work in improving the standard and efficiency of the training and upbringing of men of the fraternal armies.

BAYBAKOV ARRIVED IN CUBA TO ATTEND CEMA SESSION

LD251534 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0615 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Havana, 25 Jan TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan has arrived in Cuba to participate in a session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperation in the sphere of planning. The session is to be held in the Cuban capital.

Nikolay Baybakov and his party were met at Havana Airport by Humberto Peres, deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and chairman of the Central Planning Council, and other senior officials of the council.

PRAVDA VIEWS CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

LD230824 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan, TASS -- The meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee has once again convincingly demonstrated the strength of socialist internationalism, Leonid Zhmyrev writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on the results of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Representatives of fraternal countries, Leonid Zhmyrev writes, discussed the realisation of the comprehensive programme of socialist economic integration, further deepening of international cooperation and specialisation of production in keeping with the decisions of the 35th CEMA session held last summer. "Integration has become an inseparable trait of life of the socialist community, a major and stable factor of peace and all-round development of the economy of fraternal countries".

Leonid Zhmyrev stresses that the CEMA Executive Committee strongly condemned the moves of Washington and its allies as a blatant violation of the universally accepted norms of international life. "No matter how the enemies of socialism and the advocates of 'power politics' rage, the socialist family of nations united by their common vital interests will stand by fraternal Poland. To enable socialist Poland [to] overcome its current economic difficulties, fraternal countries have rendered and will render all-round asssitance to it. In keeping with their commitments, necessary goods will be shipped to Poland. It should be noted that this will be done earlier than scheduled. Cooperation ties will be developing alongside the use of other forms of economic teamwork.

A statement issued by the CEMA Executive Committee says that the consolidation of the socialist order in Poland and its unhindered participation in the international division of labour is a factor of security in Europe and promotes the improvement of international relations.

BREZHNEV ANTHOLOGY ON CEMA COOPERATION REVIEWED

PM221647 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3 Signed to Press 11 Jan 82 p 20

[Unattributed book review: "In Fraternal Unity Toward the Common Goal: L.I. Brezhnev on the Cooperation Among the CEMA Countries"]

[Text] An anthology entitled "L.I. Brezhnev on the Cooperation Among the CEMA Countries" ["L.I. Brezhnev o Sotrudnichestve Stran-Chlenov Soveta Ekonomicheskoy Vzaimopomoshchi"] (Footnote: Moscow, CEMA Secretariat 1981, 190 pages) has been published. It quotes the remarks of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, regarding questions of the multilateral cooperation among the CEMA countries.

The anthology opens with L.I. Brezhnev's words: "We now note with satisfaction that a socialist type of international division of labor is emerging and strengthening within the framework. This has promoted the development of the socialist community as the world's most dynamic, stable and progressive economic force."

The remarks quoted in the anthology profoundly and comprehensively reveal the multifaceted, fruitful nature of the cooperation among the CEMA countries and emphasize the role of the CPSU and the Soviet state in strengthening the fraternal socialist states' unity and cohesion in the struggle for the communist ideals and social progress and for the economic might and prosperity of the socialist community.

"Our peoples," L.I. Brezhnev points out, "are united by common vital interests and we have the same type of economic foundation -- social ownership of the means of production. We have the same type of state system -- power of the people headed by the working class. We have the same ideology -- Marxism-Leninism. We have common interests in ensuring security, defending peace and the peoples' security and defending revolutionary gains from encroachments by the imperialists. We have the same great goal -- communism."

In resolving specific economic problems the fraternal socialist countries not only show concern for ensuring that economic relations are mutually advantageous, they take the maximum account of one another's interests. Comradely concern for ensuring that not only one's own country but also friendly socialist states develop successfully is the supreme expression of socialist internationalism.

"We," L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes, "want to see each fraternal country a prosperous state that harmoniously combines rapid economic and scientific and technical growth with the blossoming of socialist culture and the boosting of the working people's material well-being. We want the world socialist system to be a harmonious family of peoples who together are building and defending the new society and enriching one another with experience and knowledge -- a cohesive and strong family that the people of earth will see as the prototype for the future world community of free peoples."

The items in the anthology convincingly demonstrate that the socialist community is an alliance of a completely new type. It is not merely based on the common state interests of a group of countries but constitutes a fraternal family of peoples led by Marxist-Leninist parties and welded together by a common world outlook; common lofty goals and relations of comradely solidarity and mutual support. It is an alliance based on enduring unity of position and action, which gives each member additional strength for resolving national tasks and multiplies many times over the members' combined weight and influence on world affairs.

The items in the anthology provide a profound and all-round assessment of CEMA's activity. "The activity and machinery of CEMA," L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the participants in the 33d council session, "will certainly improve. But a great deal has already been achieved. Great positive experience of the coordinated resolution of vital economic tasks has been accumulated.

"Socialist economic integration has become an integral feature in our community's life and a powerful and stable factor in the fraternal countries' all-round progress."

The anthology cites remarks by L.I. Brezhnev emphasizing the CEMA countries' successes in solving major problems in their economic development by combined efforts. In the process, what is highlighted is the proposition that for the first time in history a true democratization of international economic relations has been implemented within the CEMA framework. Equality, voluntariness, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and mutual aid are not slogans but the living practice of CEMA activity. Our socialist community is marked by the harmonious combination of national and international interests and by respect for each individual country's views and national peculiarities.

"In a little over 30 years," L.I. Brezhnev notes, "the socialist countries have traveled a tremendous distance; along the way there have not been triumphs and victories, there have been ruts and potholes, there have been errors. At the same time life has proved incontrovertibly that we have made the correct choice of road to the set goals, and this road is proving to be smoother and shorter as the cooperation among the socialist states becomes closer and their collaboration in resolving both national and international tasks becomes more fullblooded....

"As we assess the practice of the development of the socialist community, we have every reason to repeat the words of our great teacher, V.I. Lenin: 'Marx's teaching is omnipotent because it is correct.' Marxist-Leninist teaching, developed by Lenin and constantly enriched by present-day revolutionary thought, is a reliable guide for the transformation of society along lines of good, reason and justice."

HAIG, GROMYKO MEETING CONVENES IN GENEVA

Gromyko Departs Moscow

LD251300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow today for Geneva. In accordance with an earlier achieved accord, he will meet U.S. Secretary of State Haig.

At the airport Comrade Gromyko was seen off by Kirilenko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Pegov, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and other officials.

Poland Will Not Be Discussed

LD252018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1955 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Vsevolod Shishkovskiy report from Geneva airport]

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, arrived here today for talks with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Andrey Gromyko made the following statement on arrival:

[Begin recording] I have come to Geneva to meet with the secretary of state of the United States. We do not have a prearranged agenda, but I think that there will be no shortage of problems that need discussion. I do not intend to discuss the internal problems of Poland or the Polish people. I am ready to discuss questions of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and am also ready to discuss other international problems.

It is difficult to forecast what the results of these discussions will be, but for our part, everything possible will be done to facilitate accords where there are chances for such accords. I do not think I can say much more today. [end recording]

TASS Carries Gromyko Statement

LD251640 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 25 Jan, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived here today.

On his arrival at the airport Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

I have come to Geneva to meet with the secretary of state of the United States. We do not have a pre-arranged agenda but I think that there will be no shortage of problems that need discussion.

It is difficult to say what will be the results of these discussions. In any case, from our part everything possible will be done to facilitate accords where there are chances of such accords.

I avail myself of the opportunity to convey greetings to the residents of Geneva.

At the Geneva International Airport Andrey Gromyko was welcomed by the USSR Ambassador in Switzerland Vladimir Lavrov; the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations office and other international organisations in Geneva, Zoya Mironova; and other officials.

Gromyko-Haig Talks Begin

LD261138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Central European correspondent Vsevolod Shishkovskiy report from Geneva]

[Text] The meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State Haig began in Geneva today, giving rise to great interest in the mass media of many countries in the world.

Commenting on the statement made by Comrade Gromyko on his arrival at Geneva airport, the Swiss press is stressing the reaffirmed readiness of the Soviet Union to discuss a broad range of issues connected with both USSR-U.S. relations and many other international problems. In any case, Comrade Gromyko stated, on our side everything possible will be done to promote agreement where there are chances of having such agreement. The Geneva meeting will show just how serious the attitude of the American side is to this question. In this respect certain organs of the Western press, specifically the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, point to a whole series of facts which show Washington's intentions to withdraw from a constructive dialogue. Such an opinion is confirmed by many recent pronouncements by high-ranking U.S. figures, which can be seen as nothing but an obvious attempt to poison even more the general political climate and to proceed on the basis of a failure of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range nuclear weapons now taking place in Geneva.

GROMYKO TALKS WITH SWISS FOREIGN MINISTER

LD252132 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Geneva, 25 Jan, TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today had a meeting with the head of the Federal Department (ministry) of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland Pierre Aubert.

When views were exchanged on the present international situation Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union was consistently pursuing a policy of strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, and developing cooperation with all states. The USSR resolutely opposes the policy of certain circles that are artificially whipping up tension, fanning up conflicts and openly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The attention of the Swiss side was drawn to the proposals set forth by Leonid Brezhnev and directed at reducing nuclear arms and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe.

Both sides came out in favour of successful completion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the state, participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and in favour of continuing dialogue between states in general. During the conversation the sides exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Swiss relations. Both sides noted that on the whole they were developing favourably. Mutual striving was expressed for their further all-round development. The conversation passed in a business-like, constructive atmosphere.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION' VIEWS REAGAN'S POLICY

LD221520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Jan 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by all-union radio foreign political commentator Valeriy Kosovan, with international affairs journalist Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, and Candidate of Historical Sciences Konstantin Ivanovich Semenov (not further identified)]

[Excerpt] As always, our mailbag includes many letters whose authors refer to various aspects of Washington's foreign policy. These are letters from Comrades (Loginov) of Moscow, (Kostyukovich) of Minsk, (Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov) of Kirvozerye Village in Penzaskaya Oblast, and others. An overall evaluation of the activities of the Reagan administration is particularly to the point since exactly a year has passed since Reagan took over the President's seat in the White House. We will be assisted in this by Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, the international affairs journalist, to whom I will address all your questions.

Please begin, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anichkin] The time has now come, as they say, to judge not by words but by deeds. Summing up the results of the activities of President Reagan in his first year in power, one well-known American political observer, without much exaggeration it seems to me, said that most of what the present head of the White House had done either had not worked or was inappropriate. I would also like to quote the statement of the American paper Washington POST concerning the activities of President Reagan last year. The paper writes: Reagan, to put it mildly, is not gifted with great abilities in economics. The Congress leaders of his own party are becoming irritated. In the states and cities they consider that he has made several major errors. And this is indeed so. One may quote statements in the press by politicians of a number of countries, analyzing the activities of the Republican administration in the past year. I would like to quote a statement by one of the leaders of the British Laborites, Denis Healey. He said: This anniversary is by no means a happy one. Reagan is having to mark it in a situation in which his popularity is falling, when confusion reigns in his policy and in the administration itself.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it would seem that these assessments apply equally to the "achievements," of the Reagan administration in the spheres of internal, primarily economic policy, and in foreign policy activities. Is this not so?

[Anichkin] It would appear that one can agree with such assessments. You remember that at the beginning there was a lot of discussion about what the priority should be: internal or foreign policy matters. The President gave preference to the country's economic and (?prices) problems, bombastically proclaiming that he would being it out of the dead end in which it found itself by Carter's fault. And indeed there were many problems, and serious ones. The high level of unemployment and inflation, a tendency toward further curtailment of production, enabled the then presidential candidate to say that the country was experiencing a profound crisis. The sorry state of the economy was a vulnerable point for Carter. During the election campaign Reagan liked to include aphoristic sentences in his speeches. His speech-writers included people who specialized in this. One day during the election campaign, criticizing Carter for the crisis state of the economy, the President formulated a definition of the crisis and the way out of the situation. He said at that time: A depression occurs when your neighbor loses his job; crisis occurs when you lose your own job; the way out of the situation will be found when Jimmy Carter loses his job.

[Kosovan] But, Oleg Nikolayevich, the roles have changed and the Democrats can just as successfully use this turn of phrase with the same insinuations as before.

[Anichkiv] The Democrats are in fact trying to do this. The National Committee of the Democratic Party, in its analysis of the state of the country's economy, considers that the Republicans' policy has utterly failed. Its document concludes that the ordinary Americans are now in a worse state than before President Reagan took up his post. In the period since the end of January, when the administration came to power, the number of unemployed in the United States has risen by 1.2 million to a level of more than 9 million. The rate of bankruptcies in industries has increased by 37 percent. The number of new orders in the construction industry has fallen by 17 percent. The overall income of the farmers last year was the lowest for the past 30 years.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, this is what the Democrats say. It might be thought that they are dramatizing the situation.

[Anichkin] Not at all. They are making use of the official figures. And as for their assessment of the policy, much the same opinion is also held by certain members of the Cabinet, for instance, Stockman, the head of the Office of Management and Budget, one of the creators of Reagan's economic policy. Last fall he said in public that which they preferred not to say aloud. In effect, Stockman admitted the failure of the President's economic program. He received a reprimand from the White House and was almost expelled from the government. However, a short time later the President himself concluded that the country is experiencing a very real crisis: We did not foresee an economic depression on this scale but have to deal with circumstances which are beyond our control

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, is it worth saying so much about Reagan's economic policy?

[Anichkin] Yes, I believe it is, for the reason that the policy of the American administration, one way or another, has a considerable effect on the world economy. FRG Chancellor Schmidt at the very end of last year said that the world is now drifting toward a worldwide economic crisis, and that this is a major problem of our time. He drew attention to the fact that the world now has its highest level of unemployment since the end of the war. At the same time inflation is going beyond the bonds of common sense. And the exceptionally high bank interest rates which exist at present, in his words, are just ludicrous. Schmidt did not criticize the United States for creating the difficulties in the world economy as a whole and for the West European countries in particular, but when he referred to bank interest rates, it was specifically the United States that he had in mind.

The way the United States exports its economic problems to other countries is particularly apparent in the mechanism of the operation of American banks pushing up interest rates. Let me explain. As a result of the high interest rates, the American banks, at great profit, attracted capital from West Europe, the industries of most countries of which need credits. As a result, the Americans raised the rate for the dollar, and the West Europeans saw the rates for their currencies fall. In response to this, the West European banks raised their own interest rates, which made their credit dearer, and this, naturally slowed down and in many cases halted production. As a result, unemployment rose. Thus, as you see, the United States treats its diseases, and the bill is paid by West Europe.

One may now recall what Chancellor Schmidt said last summer. He said: The United States operates on the beggar-my-neighbors principle and seeks a way out at the expense of its neighbors and friends.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, the overall impression is created that the American leadership is inclined to blame anyone at all, apart from itself, for the worsening of problems both at home and in international affairs.

[Anichkin] Yes, they are clearly irritated in Washington and can scarcely conceal their anger when events in the world develop other than according to U.S. plans and scenarios. At the end of last year at a press conference Reagan said irritably: I have come to the conclusion that there is a worldwide plot aimed at creating more and more difficulties, practically every day, for my activities.

Well, as you see, the President clearly laid it on too thick. The United States creates difficulties for itself and bears responsibility for the crisis situation in many parts of the world.

The aggressive nature of U.S. policy is shown by the nature of American military doctrines. A first nuclear strike is considered permissible, so is limited nuclear war and the setting off of a nuclear explosion as a demonstration, and so forth.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, could it be considered that the United States really does oppose detente in Europe? For the United States, West Europe is not an ally with equal rights but a theater of military operations against the Soviet Union. The basic political decisions touching on the security of West Europe are taken by the United States on behalf of the West, virtually without conferring on them with its allies.

[Anichkin] In Washington, as we see, they do not wish to take account of the fact that West Europe has a totally different approach to detente and a differenct conception of its value. The countries of West Europe connect their future with the policy of detente and multifarious cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The European peoples have been bound for centuries by the community of their fates. Europe is the home for all of them, which must be preserved for future generations. The United States wants to destroy this structure of political life in Europe and subordinate the countries of West Europe to its policy, which in effect leads to the curtailment of their sovereignty. We are now seeing how the United States is returning to the policy of cold war days, with all its attributes. Its system and political institutions did not stand the test of detente and the conduct of policy on the principles of peaceful coexistence, and there were those who just wanted no part of it. More than this, they were mortally scared by the possibility of transition from political detente to military detente. In these conditions, they preferred to turn off the highroad of detente into the well-worn rut of the policy of force and confrontation, anti-Sovietism and anticommunism. In brief, the present American leadership thinks and acts in accordance with outworn concepts and dogmas, according to which the interests of the United States and its national security, its claims to a leading role in the world, can only be safeguarded by the existence of military supremacy.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it is known that the United States has brought the state of Soviet-American relations to a low point, but at the same time its leaders assert that they intend to improve our relations. Is this so?

[Anichkin] We have too much proof that the responsibility for the deterioration of these relations is borne by the American administration. Their statement of intent to improve relations are devalued by Washington's actions. They are obviously making a serious mistake there if they believe that it is only the Soviet Union which has an interest in having normal relations with the United States.

WEST BYPASSES UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

LD251340 Moscow TASS in English 1044 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Acapulco, 25 Jan TASS -- The United States and the Western powers supporting it are bringing unprecedented pressure to bear on the young developing states in order to subordinate the mass media of those countries to the transnational corporations. This is the main conclusion to be drawn on the course of work of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Programme for the Development of Communication. (IPDC).

The USA and following it most of the other Western states have refused, at least at this stage, to deposit a single dollar in the official account of the IPDC, which was opened by the UNESCO director general. As a result there are only 140 thousand dollars on the IPDC account, a greater part of this sum having been donated by the developing countries themselves.

Resolute support for the IPDC has been expressed by representatives of the socialist countries in the Intergovernmental Council. As Soviet representative Anatoliy Krasikov said, among other things the USSR is ready to donate 500 thousand roubles to the IDPC special fund, including 250 thousand in convertible currency. Apart from it, the USSR will participate in the implementation of specific projects for the development of mass media within the IPDC framework. Starting from next academic year the Soviet Government is ready to appropriate annually according to IPDC's requests grants at Soviet institutions of higher and secondary learning for the training of specialists in the field of mass media. Every graduation of such specialists will cost the USSR 1.5 million roubles. The Soviet participation in the UNESCO programme will also find its expression in assigning its own specialists and providing equipment, in giving material support and in other possible forms.

While actually refusing to grant aid to the developing countries, some Western states at the same time try to allure the Third World with promises to give it something provided the funds and services are delivered straight from the "donor" to the "recipient" bypassing the IPDC. Thus, Austria has already agreed to appropriate 255 thousand dollars for the needs of the developing countries, Australia -- 200 thousand dollars. The United States announced that it was ready to spend 100 thousand dollars to assign American experts for a "study" in place in some or other developing countries [of] the state of things in the field of communication and mass information.

According to the idea of those who suggest all of these "services", they are to be camouflaged as the IPDC's assistance, although they, in actual fact have nothing to do with that UNESCO programme, or are totally beyond its control.

Delegates of many Third World countries strongly declared against the intention of U.S.A. to use the IPDC and UNESCO flag for actual interference in the affairs of young developing states. They were supported by representatives of the socialist states.

TALLINN CONFERENCE ON EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE

WA061100 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[ETA report: "Search for Intelligent Life in the Universe" by S. Bulantsev, S. Kalabin]

[Excerpts] "The Search for Intelligent Life in the Universe" -- this was the theme of the all-union symposium held in Tallinn from 8-11 December.

K. Rebane, president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences and academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, greeted the participants.

Taking part in this forum, which was organized by the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Estonian Academy of Sciences, and the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education were more than 200 Soviet scholars of various specialities (physicists, astronomers, philosophers, linguists) and also a number of foreign specialists, in particular, Americans. More than 50 reports on the structure and evolution of the universe, conditions for the origin of intelligent life in the cosmos, and methods for searching for extra-terrestrial civilizations were heard and discussed.

In the speeches of many of the participants of the scientific forum the resounding theme was that the search for extraterrestrial civilizations is not an isolated problem, but is closely tied to the evolution of our earthly civilization and the development of its science and culture. This is a problem common to all mankind, which demands cooperation among people in various spheres of human endeavor, and helps us to better understand the cardinal problems of our civilization.

U.S. UN VETO SUPPORTS RASCIST, FASCIST REGIMES

LD230604 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] In recent years the United States has used its right of veto on 28 occasions to support racist regimes and military, fascist dictatorships that it holds dear. Last year alone the American representative vetoed five resolutions at the Security Council to defend its ally, the racist South African regime. In its latest move at the Security Council, the United States vetoed a draft resolution tabled by Jordan and calling for effective sanctions against Israel over the annexation of the Golan Heights captured from Syria. The draft described the illegal occupation and annexation of the Golan Heights as an act of aggression, violating the United Nations Charter. Nine members of the council -- that is, an overwhelming majority -- voted for the resolution. But the United States chose to block it. The American delegation has once again found itself in total isolation at the Security Council.

The American ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, called for a spirit of reason and compromise and denounced Jordan's draft resolution. However, no such calls were made during the recent visit to Israel by the American Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Mr Haig did not censure the Begin government. As official American spokesmen confirmed, he did not discuss the annexation of the Golan Heights at all.

There is also every reason to wonder why Jeane Kirkpatrick failed to call for restraint, reason and compromise during her tour of the Latin American countries last year. In fact, she made every effort to justify the brutal dictatorships guilty of mass repressions and killings and called for not being too ceremonious in dealing with the freedom fighters. It takes a truly mind-boggling amount of great power cynicism to try and represent the White House as the guardian of traditions of freedom and independence against the background of American policy of throttling the struggle of other nations for independent development.

But President Reagan took it upon himself to lecture the Polish people how they should go about solving their internal problems in his speech on the 19th of this month. The Polish news agency PAP described this speech as a mixture of hypocrisy, threats, and cheap tricks. The President pretended concern at martial law in Poland introduced over a month ago, and threatened further sanctions. But it gives Mr Reagan no qualms whatever to send military aid to the militaristic regimes that have been maintaining martial law for years as the Pakistani regime, or waging terror agaisnt the people as the Salvadoran junta.

Mr Reagan's attempts to pose as a champion of trade unions are even more ridiculous. Even in the West people question his sincereity. The Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky told a meeting of the activists of the socialist party of Austria the other day that those who saw the hand-cuffed activists of the American air traffic controllers' union several months ago will not believe in Washington's sympathy for the union.

PAST U.S.-USSR TRADE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL

LD251340 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] In the twenties when the Soviet Union and the United States had no diplomatic relations they gradually developed their economic relations. Many Americans were aware of the mutual benefit of peaceful economic relations with the Soviet Union. In fact, many business deals were initiated by American businessmen who had to bypass the administration. The mutually beneficial trade ties between the Soviet Union and the United States could have assumed a bigger scale had the State Department not banned credits to the Soviet Union.

History shows the impracticability of trading bans. This became especially obvious following the great depression of the thirties in the United States. Many American businesses would have been closed then were it not for Soviet orders. In fact, the Soviet Union accounted for 77 percent of the American export of tractors in 1931 and for 57 percent of metal-cutting machine tools and 18 percent of oil equipment. The BUSINESS WEEK magazine said that Russia came to the rescue of the American economy in spite of the fact that the United States didn't recognize it politically. The development of economic relations between the two countries later led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States in 1933. During World War II the two countries were allies.

Unfortunately, after the death of President Roosevelt forces opposed to peaceful coexistence got the upper hand in Washington. They started a cold war and adopted a policy of confrontation. In 1946 President Truman started a policy irresponsibly hostile to the Soviet Union, and he said this policy must be based on an iron fist and strong words. Such was the approach adopted by Washington to its former war ally at a time when the Soviet Union was restoring the economy devastated by the war.

President Brezhnev said about the postwar international situation that hardly had the smoke blown away from the battlefields when the Soviet Union had to face a cold war unleashed by the aggressive imperialist forces. Imperialist leaders resorted to slander, provocations, nuclear blackmail and economic blockade, encouraged by the temporary weakening of the Soviet economy as a result of the war, so as to weaken socialism and check its growth. But the plans of the forces that waged the cold war were frustrated. They failed to suppress or weaken socialism.

Indeed, Washington made a big mistake in estimating the potentialities of the socialist economy and the scientific and technological potential of this country. Official circles in the United States were of the opinion that the Soviet Union wouldn't be able to develop nuclear arms sooner than 20 years from the end of the war, because the devastation brought about by the war was so great. But in 1949 the Soviet Union deprived the United States of its nuclear monopoly.

Washington's hopes for the success of its economic blockade of the Soviet Union were also shattered. At the end of the forties the United States adopted the (?button) law and other laws that virtually banned exports to the Soviet Union. Even buttons were listed as strategic material that could not be sold to the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union made use of the advantages of the socialist economy and proved that it could develop successfully without trading with the United States. Between 1952 and 1958 industrial production in the Soviet Union grew by 2.5 times. The average annual production growth was in excess of 11 percent, whereas in the United States it amounted to a mere 0.5 percent.

Washington's plans for involving its Western allies in the economic blockade of the Soviet Union amounted to nothing. Since the beginning of the sixties, trade between the West European nations and the Soviet Union has been developing rapidly along with political and cultural ties and the growth of mutual understanding and international cooperation. The cold war did not bring any of the plans drawn up by its shortsighted instigators to accomplishment. These facts show that a policy of pressure and discrimination which the Reagan administration is trying to revive and follow toward the Soviet Union is unrealistic. It can only damage international relations to the detriment of the United States itself.

U.S. SCIENTISTS PROTEST LIMITATIONS ON USSR TIES

PM221149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Scientists for Disarmament"]

[Text] San Francisco, 17 Jan — U.S. scientists are protesting the Reagan administration's desire to prevent scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR and are advocating conservation and development of mutually advantageous ties with Soviet scientists.

Stanford University in Palo Alta (California), one of the most presigious in the United States, has expressed indignation at Washington's discriminatory policy in the sphere of U.S.-USSR scientific exchanges. In a letter addressed to the National Academy of Sciences, Stanford University Vice Rector Gerald Lieberman pointed out that he was "staggered and worried" by the restrictions imposed by the State Department in this sphere, concerning in particular the regime governing the residence in the United States of Soviet scientists here under the scientific exchange program. "We believe," the letter says, "that the open exchange of university research accords with the best interests of science and technology and hope that the National Academy of Sciences will demonstrate support for the universities on this critically important issue."

The sharp limitations imposed by the State Department on scientific research carried out at this university by the Soviet scientist N.V. Umnov, a specialist in building and operating robots, were the direct reason for this letter. In the opinion of Bernard Roth, Stanford University engineering professor, this measure is absolutely unfounded. "If we are speaking of the superiority of a particular country in this field," he emphasized, "then the Russians in Leningrad have far better equipment than we do."

UPI points out that the California Institute of Technology, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Cornell and California Universities had previously expressed "grave anxiety" over the State Department's discriminatory policy in U.S.-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation.

Washington, 17 Jan -- In the U.S. scientific world there is a significant desire to develop and deepen contacts with their Soviet colleagues, Richard (Harwin), a well-known physics professor at Columbia University, told a TASS correspondent. Like scientists from the USSR, he noted, we have acquired a great deal as a result of such contacts.

The scientists' cooperation is a unique bridge toward improving mutual understanding between us and serves the peoples' vital interests, Frederick Robbins, president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine, said.

In the medical sphere, he noted, we have some good experience of cooperation with Soviet scientists. Thus, back in the sixties Soviet and U.S. scientists achieved great successes in joint work on the creation of a poliomyelitis vaccine. In the past few years contacts have continued successfully in a whole series of directions.

Our relations with our Soviet colleagues are built on mutual respect, and we greatly value their sincere desire to share their experience with us, Harvard University Professor of Medicine David Hamburg said. Joint Soviet-U.S. cooperation in the sphere of medicine is of great benefit to both sides, since the task of preserving people's health and combating various diseases is a common one. We have established good working ties with our Soviet colleagues. In my view joint cooperation would be particularly effective and useful through the U.S. National Health Institute and the USSR Academy of Sciences in the sphere of combating cardiovascular diseases. There are substantial and important results here, D. Hamburg noted.

'PRAGMATISM' FOR PRC MEANS CONCESSIONS TO U.S.

OW252349 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] American newspapers have carried articles on U.S.-Chinese relations since Reagan took office a year ago. The New York TIMES in an article on U.S.-Chinese relations pointed out that the Beijing leaders should choose between their sense of pride and pragmatism. Our station commentator (Sakov) comments in this regard as follows:

The U.S. newspapers and journals and Washington's political leaders have a set of special terms. For example, they call the unlimited power of capital "democracy." They call imperialist aggression and intervention "the practice of seeking freedom and fostering the ideals of the Free World." They call the practice of enslaving other countries and peoples "the practice of establishing harmonious relations." The New York TIMES said that the Beijing leaders should choose between their sense of price and pragmatism. What does it mean by that? The "sense of pride" pointed out by the New York TIMES means to safeguard the national interests and sovereignty. The so-called pragmatism means to be at the mercy of the United States. Thus the new master in the White House put forward to the Beijing leaders the issue of choosing one from the two.

If we carefully analyze the situation in the past year, we would understand that the Beijing leaders have been left with no choice at all. They have already sacrificed their sense of pride, China's national interests, and followed the road of pragmatism. That means they are at the mercy of the United States. Not long ago, the Beijing leaders said that there was a need to carry out pragmatism, and called themselves pragmatists. Facts can show what this notorious pragmatism means. It means to actively participate in the sabotage against the Afghan, Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples. To support U.S. provocations in the Near East, Africa and Latin America, and to undermine and resist all proposals for peace aimed at solving the disarmament issues and stamping out the menace of a nuclear war. The so-called pragmatism also includes China's tolerance of U.S. intervention in China's internal affairs and of the supply of U.S. weapons to Taiwan.

We would like to raise a question as to why the U.S. newspapers, under such conditions, still say that China can choose between its sense of pride or pragmatism? The answer is clear. From Washington's point of view, the Beijing leaders have not done enough to trample upon their sense of pride and betray the Chinese people's national interests. Therefore, Washington has, time and again, demanded that the Beijing leaders make new concessions and make even greater efforts in betraying China's national interest.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL HAILS LOCAL GOVERNMENT DRAFT

LD222124 Moscow TASS in English 1936 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Kabul, 22 Jan, TASS -- Rallies and meetings are being held in Afghanistan at which the country's workers are discussing the draft law on local government bodies submitted by the Afghan Revolutionary Council for nation-wide discussion.

"The principal task advanced by the April Revolution," a TASS correspondent has been told by Halil Abavi, head of the main department supervising local government bodies, "is to eliminate feudal relations in our country and grant the masses the real right to determining freely the future of their state. In this respect, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of the submitted draft." He said that local councils, or "jirgas," will be set up nationwide, to be elected through free voting. Each Afghan citizen above the age of 18 receives the right to participate in the elections.

"Four months have already passed since the publication of the draft law," Halil Abavi said in conclusion. "Reports from provinces show that ordinary people are examining with great interest the new forms of local government. They approve the draft as a basis for ensuring happiness and prosperity of people, including the poorest sections. The law will, undoubtedly, become one of the major accomplishments of the April Revolution. It will help crush the counter-revolution since it defends the interests of the working people."

FRENCHMAN FINDS NO DRA 'WAR OF POPULAR UPRISING'

PM221329 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 January, in the Morining Edition, publishes on page 5 a 700-word Kabul dispatch by correspondent M. Rostarchuk under the heading "He Came Back Empty-Handed... the Sensation That Never Was." Rostarchuk describes the experiences of a Frenchman who sought to "make his fortune" by taking "sensational photographs" in Afghanistan, joining up with a group of "rebels" to cross the border from Peshawar. However, Rostarchuk states, the Frenchman was unable to take any "heroic pictures." "And even what he did see in the 10 days he spent in DRA territory in no way corresponded, as he admitted himself, to what he read in the French newspapers or saw on French television. Local residents were peacefully engaged in their day-to-day tasks, there was no trace of any 'war of popular uprising' and the gang was apparently hiding from its own shadow." Rostarchuk reports how the Frenchman, Jean-Paul (Silv), was captured in Afghanistan and sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment, but later pardoned.

DRA GROUP VISITS UZBEK SSR AGRICULTURAL SITES

GF231700 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] A group of representatives from the DRA Ministry of (?Agriculture) now visiting the Uzbek SSR is led by Mohammad Karim Qarabaghi, chairman of the DRA Planning Council. The members of the delegation have acquainted themselves with a number of Uzbek irrigation installations and with matters related to the progress of the Uzbek Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

In a statement to a Tashkent radio correspondent, Mohammad Kerim Qarabaghi said that Uzbek and DRA irrigation experts have been cooperating for a long time. Uzbek experts have greatly helped in the construction of irrigation installations in the DRA. He noted: In the course of our stay in your country, we have had the opportunity to observe your achievements in the economic, social and cultural fields. Since the establishment of our friendship with the Soviet Union we have been feeling [word indistinct]. This friendship is conducive to the fulfillment of the DRA's requirements for the establishment of a new society.

ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES SANCTIONED IN INDONESIA

BK241526 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Something About a Campaign"]

[Text] The Indonesian Communist Party [PKI] Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to CPSU Central Committee Secretary General Leonid Brezhnev on his 75th birthday which praised Leonid Brezhnev's activities as a present-day leader who has devoted all his mind and energy to the freedom and happiness of all workers in the world as well as to the sake of peace and security of nations.

As you know, messages congratulating the Soviet leader on his 75th birthday have come from many political parties, mass organizations, politicians and statesmen of different views and beliefs. The Soviet press, radio and other mass media have paid a great deal of interest to the congratulatory messages, considering them as an expression of respect toward our country, our party and Leonid Brezhnev personally.

It is totally strange that certain Indonesian circles have exploited this matter to launch anti-Soviet activities, including a demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy and an attempt to [word indistinct] the Soviet flag. It is even more strange that the act has been approved by Indonesian military and state leaders at a relatively high level. Attempts to accuse the Soviet Union of interfering in Indonesian domestic affairs have no grounds at all.

The problem of the PKI's status is wholly an Indonesian domestic affair; the problem can only be solved by the Indonesian people themselves. The PKI Central Committee's congratulatory message broadcast over Moscow radio had no connection at all with the problem.

It is a fact that one's political sympathy is determined by one's conviction. The entire mass media in Indonesia, for instance, including its radio broadcasts, daily give priority to reporting a theme which is clearly anti-Soviet in nature. Nevertheless, the Soviet mass media, including Moscow radio, have never replied in kind.

We do not intend to guess what the real motive is of those currently fanning an anti-Soviet campaign in Indonesia. It is completely clear that these motives have nothing to do with the traditional friendship and mutual respect which have always characterized the relations between our two nations and countries.

DEFENSE MINISTER USTINOV GREETS LAO COUNTERPART

BK221504 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the founding of the LPLA -- 20 January 1949 to 20 January 1982 -- Comrade Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, defense minister of the USSR, sent a greetings message to Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, minister of national defense of the LPLA. The message reads in part as follows:

Under the leadership of the LPRP, LPLA officers and men have consciously paid attention to defending the fruits of the revolution of the Lao people who are making persistent efforts to transform their social and economic foundations, with a view to fulfilling the first 5-year state plan.

Comrade Dmitriy Ustinov wished the LPLA officers and men new success in their combat readiness and in ideological training for the sake of defending and strengthening their country.

TASS REPORTS OPENING OF SEJM SESSION IN POLAND

LD251504 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan, TASS -- A session of the Sejm of the Polish Poeple's Republic opened here today. Its agenda includes an address by the chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski.

POLISH CONDEMNATION OF U.S. TV 'SHOW' REPORTED

LD251222 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jan, TASS -- A press spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic has made a statement which says: Reagan has proclaimed January 30 as "day of solidarity with the Polish people." The U.S. state authorities are organising a television programme on January 31. The U.S. President personally made this initiative and approved the concept of the show slandering the Polish state. Secretary of State Haig took part in the organisation of the programme, using U.S. ambassadors in many countries as its editors and assistant directors. Never before had a government of any country been directly involved in staging such a propaganda function directed against another country. This event is the more unprecedented, for it bears the hallmark of propaganda aggression against Poland.

These actions by the U.S. administration constitute interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland. They violate the principles of international co-existence, contradict the United Nation's Charter and the Final Act of the All-European Conference -- the authoritative documents signed by American presidents.

Underlying in fact these actions, unprecedented in inter-state relations, are aggressive and imperialist aims of the global policy of the present U.S. administration. The United States has failed to enlist complete and unanimous support for its anti-Polish policy. The U.S. authorities are seeking to conceal this fact from world poublic opinion by inviting Western European governments to participate in propagandist spectacles. The U.S. administration also wants to incite anti-communist sentiments and psychosis in Western European countries. The aim is to eliminate the mood in Europe which facilitiates co-existence and to enlist support for the American policy of arms buildup. The point at issue, therefore, is political and ideological backing for the policy of confrontation pursued by the Reagan government by inciting enmity towards the Soviet Union and states of the socialist community.

The President, the secretary of state and American ambassadors direct such shows also with a view to deluding Polish public opinion. The U.S. Government, while paying lip-service to its friendly feelings towards the Polish people, hit hard their vital interests. The so-called "sanctions," which are exacerbating difficulties in every Polish family, have given cause for disappointment in America to the Polish people, for Poland, being in a difficult economic situation, trusted that the U.S. authorities will comply by the earlier agreed principles of economic cooperation.

Our people are extremely sensitive to the violation of their sovereignty, they reject interference by foreign governments in their internal affairs. The Polish people despise traitors and they are not interested in what Spasowski and other renegades have to say. Posing as "mouthpieces" of the state interests of Poland and the feelings of the Polish people, they will make out friends by their deeds, rather than by empty declarations, and, the less so, by politically aggressive spectaculars.

The aggressive anti-Polish policy of the U.S. Government only strengthens the solidarity of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries with our people. They are rendering us political support and necessary economic assistance. We have friends throughout the world.

In the face of the crisis facing us, we meet understanding on the part of many Western European countries striving for peace based on peaceful co-existence of European states. We do not want their participation in American propagandist functions to damage our relations.

When martial law in Poland ends, the U.S. Government will probably declare that this is the result of its political and economic pressure. This will be, however, only due to internal stabilisation achieved thanks to the measures carried out by the Polish authorities between December 12 and 13 last year. Poland believes that the present political intrigues, which are being staged by the U.S. Government, will fail to attain their aims.

U.S. POLICY ON POLAND, SANCTIONS ASSESSED

LD260818 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 26 Jan 82

[By TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- In an article, timed for the first anniversary of the inauguration, the New York TIMES said that Washington now had a real passion for the introduction of stage effects into global diplomacy. This is an accurate observation, of course, if one adds to the above-said that the "effects" involved are, as a rule, of openly anti-socialist and provocative nature and are nothing but an attempt at rude intervention in the affairs of sovereign socialist states. One more confirmation of this is the television show or more precisely the television subversion called by its sponsors "Let Poland Remain Poland", which is now being rehearsed in the United States.

The purpose of this television subversion, boastfully called by a representative of the Washington top leadership "the greatest show in the history of mankind", is no secret! As a spokesman for the Government of the Polish People's Republic emphasized in Warsaw, this is a political and ideological reinforcement of the policy of confrontation, conducted by the Reagan administration by means of inciting hostility for the USSR and the countries of the socialist community. Certain quarters in the United States, staking on an aggravation of tension, on deterioration in the climate for an East-West dialogue, seek to step up anti-Soviet and anti-Polish psychosis to the limit, once again calling for solidarity with the counterrevolutionary forces in the Polish People's Republic.

Torrents of lies and slander are launched: prattling about the "plight" of Polish workers and crocodile tears about alleged "injustice" with regard to the Solidarity extremists who, as is known, were planning a counter-revolutionary coup, and attempts, contrary to facts, to picture Washington as a "defender of human rights" and so on, and so forth....

One can only wonder that speaking about "freedom" and "democracy" are leaders of the country where there has been established and is operating the state system of legalised arbitrariness, where any attempts by the people to struggle against all-powerful monopolies, against exploitation, racism and poverty are ruthlessly suppressed -- to recall, for instance, the massacre of the "disobedient" in Miami, or say, the recent rout of the "rebellious" air traffic controllers' union.

One can only wonder that talking about the "right to work" are leaders of the country where this right does not exist even on paper, whereas the number of jobless has reached nearly 10 million. One is struck by the fact that prattling about "non-interference" are those who invariably support most reactionary, anti-people, racist regimes wherever it is possible -- in Chile or El Salvador, the Dominican Republic or South Korea, who openly and secretly are trying to hamper any attempt by the peoples to determine their future on their own. Hypocrisy and sacrilege of the most sacred norms of inter-state relations, there are no other words to describe all that.

"Let Poland remain Poland", the enemies of socialism are calling out in Washington, obviously meaning their own "plans of influencing" the developments in that country. But these are futile attempts: Socialist Poland has been, is and will remain such. It will never become the second Chile as wished by those who are organising one subversive act after another against that sovereign socialist country.

POLAND MERELY PRETEXT FOR LONG-PLANNED SANCTIONS

PM021431 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 3

[V. Nekrasov "Discussion on a Topical Theme": "Policy of Blackmail Versus Policy of Trust"]

[Text] Moscow -- The first days of the new year have been marked by a sharp outbreak of anti-Soviet hysteria. It has been unleased by the United States and its NATO allies. The instigator of this shameful farce -- the top U.S. political leadership -- is trying with cynical frankness to freeze the shoots of the peoples' hopes of a peaceful future. The recent Brussels NATO session again demonstrated that this aggressive military bloc is also used as a mechanism for foisting on West Europe the alien will of the trans-atlantic partner.

The ideologists of anticommunism, both inside and outside America, have never balked at unscrupulous methods. But now they have certainly surpassed themselves in their attempts to slander the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign policy and the world of real socialism and to dispose the Western public toward confrontation in international relations and toward support for a headlong arms race.

This time the anti-Soviet orgy has been "wound" round the events of recent weeks in the Polish People's Republic -- the introduction of martial law in the country and the other measures to prevent a counterrevolutionary coup, defend socialism and restore calm and order. But the old imperialist methods have been used. Economic war has essentially been declared in Poland in revenge for the rebuff that has been dealt to counterrevolutionary forces there. The American administration and President Reagan himself have pinned the "responsibility" for this on the Soviet Union and they have decided -- again following hegemonist practices -- to "punish" us: They have announced various "sanctions" in the sphere of American-Soviet economic, scientific and cultural relations. Washington is also hauling its NATO allies into line with this adventurist policy.

Thus there is a perfectly clear attempt to exploit the events in Poland in order to further exacerbate the international situation. The purpose of this attempt is to "internationalize" events in Poland and to turn them into the seat of a major international conflict. And the underlying aim and "supreme task" of the Reagan administration is to exert maximum pressure on the forces of socialism, peace and social progress so as to bolster American imperialism's hegemonist pretensions.

The itch to provoke upon which Washington is mounting the current anti-Soviet campaign is striking. After all, it is clear to any sober-minded politician that the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland will not succeed in changing the course of events. However, the White House and, in its footsteps, its most zealous allies are pretending that their unceremonious interference in the Polish people's internal affairs and threats to the Soviet Union can save the counterrevolutionary elements.

The Reagan administration's actions clearly betray that old imperial calculation: Use the crisis in Poland as small change in its own hegemonist "games" and use the Polish people and their needs as a pawn in psychological warfare against socialism. There is nothing surprising in this. Doesn't Washington adopt a similar standpoint regarding the aspirations of millions of Chileans languishing beneath the heel of the fascist dictatorship, the Salvadoran patriots' heroic struggle for their motherland's freedom and the Palestinians' legitimate demands?

The leaders of American hegemonism -- and their most diehard representatives are assembled in the Reagan administration -- are absolutely furious that events in the world are not developing according to the scenario they have outlined. They cannot conceal their irritation at the fact that our country and the socialist community have substantially strengthened socialism's positions in the international arena.

They cannot come to terms with the fact that the peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and our specific peace initiatives have attracted the attention of the progressive public and by their profundity, logic and feasibility have begun to clear the way for serious political dialogue. The world's peoples now have real hopes of deliverance from the nuclear nightmare. The peace movement has become so powerful that the Reagan administration, for all its bellicosity, has been forced to change the tone of its aggressive statements in recent months and to begin to speak of the possibility of talks on limiting nuclear arms and of its claimed love of peace.

But as yet these are merely ruses. The U.S. Government has long been steering a course of confrontation and had begun to prepare to dismantle trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries long before the December events in Poland. As far back as last September, in an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, U.S. Under Secretary of Defense F. Ikle disclosed that a new list of goods whose export to the USSR and the other socialist countries was to be banned was being formulated. Another ranking figure expressed the American Government's alarm and concern at the successful development of the West European countries' trade and economic relations with the USSR. He frankly admitted that the United States had begun a campaign of massive pressure on its European allies to get them to renege on agreements with the Soviet Union, particularly in the power industry. Before that same Senate committee U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Trade Administration L. Brady advocated a resolute review of U.S. trade relations with the USSR and even more rigorous export quotas. He reaffirmed that the Reagan administration views such measures primarily as an instrument of pressure to obtain unilateral political concessions from the Soviet Union.

Those are the facts. They show that the current anti-Soviet hysteria had been prepared for a long time and the White House was merely waiting for a convenient opportunity. And events in Poland became the pretext for overt hostility toward detente and the socialist world.

It is not just a matter of feverish attempts by the Reagan administration to use anti-Polish bogey and grating blather about the "Soviet military threat" to bind the other capitalist countries more strongly to itself. It is also a case of hopes of economically "exhausting" the Soviet Union in a new twist of the arms race.

Of course, the maintenance of our defense might at the proper level costs us plenty and requires certain economic and scientific and technical efforts. But the arms race does not bring economic prosperity for the Western countries either. It is a heavy burden on the working people's shoulders.

In the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries there have been, are and can be no forces with an economic and political interest in building up lethal weapons. On the contrary, we have repeatedly suggested that armed forces be reduced and that the resources thus released be used for peaceful purposes -- improving the people's well-being and solving global problems for mankind like the food problem, the energy problem, protection of the environment and aid to developing states. These goals are alien to imperialism. The rapacious and inhumane military industrial complex of the United States and the NATO countries is pushing the world into pernicious extravagance.

The capitalist economy, undermined by colossal military spending, is at an impasse. Because of military spending the United States is being shaken by the fever of inflation, capital investment in civilian sectors is declining and unemployment is increasing. The monopolies that fill Pentagon orders are making fortunes out of these calamities. The White House is increasing these orders by sharply cutting spending on social needs and is seeking to get the U.S. NATO allies and Japan to join more actively in the arms race. There is a dual purpose in this: to weaken their competition with American corporations and to make more extensive use of these countries resources for the struggle against socialism.

It is true that not all the West European countries are amenable to the pressure from across the Atlantic. Most of them are by no means burning with desire to dismantle their mutually advantageous economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. They want to expand those relations, which are especially important for them in the disorder of the present crisis. An illustration of this is Washington's failed attempt to prevent the construction of an intercontinental gas pipeline. The long-term "gas for pipes" agreement recently concluded with the FRG is our century's biggest initiative in solving the energy problems of the whole continent. Moreover, Western experts calculate that in the near future the project is capable of providing work for hundreds of thousands of working people.

Washington's unilateral actions clearly violate the generally recognized norms of international law, the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which is signed by a recent American president. But no matter how the Washington politicians persist in their attempts to dictate their will to other states and peoples and no matter how they fuel international tension by unleashing new anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns, they cannot achieve their aims. They cannot stop the growth in the economic might of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries or change our foreign policy course of peace, friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

The world has not forgotten what came of the Carter administration's attempt to use discriminatory measures -- including trade and economic measures -- against the Soviet Union. And now American experts believe that the current "sanctions" will principally have a painful impact on the situation in the U.S. economy.

Specialists of the Rand Corporation think tank have calculated that American corporations export to our country only 10 percent of the equipment and technology that their West European competitors deliver to the Soviet Union. And since the United States is increasingly losing the lead in the technological sphere, the White House's export restrictions become totally meaningless. "This course, which causes serious losses to the United States, will probably not achieve the aims it is pursuing," the Rand Corporation emphasizes in a special report.

By destroying U.S. economic ties with the socialist countries and pushing others onto this path, the Reagan administration has shown that the international community has every reason to regard it as an unreliable partner in the maintenance of even and long-term relations, which are the only thing that can promote the trust between peoples that is so necessary today. "Washington is losing its self-possession" is the verdict in various countries on the anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign of blackmail and threats unleashed by the White House. Its actions confirm once again the need to pool the efforts of democratic and peace-loving forces in order to counter the schemes of the most reactionary American imperialist circles, which are dangerous to peace.

PRAVDA DESCRIBES 'COMPLEX' ATMOSPHERE IN POLAND

PM261215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 82 p 4

[Dispatch from correspondent O. Losoto: "Day by Day"]

[Text] 22 Jan -- It is now possible to speak of the pulse of working life in the country as being clearly perceptible. Every day the newspapers carry reports on the population's increasing labor activeness and the tightening of labor discipline. Last Saturday, for example, miners still further increased their production level, raising 629,000 tons of coal. Never before has this much been mined on this day of the week. The Ursus tractor plant is turning out 210 tractors of various types a day -- 20 more than before. Good news has also come in from the Tamel electric motor plant in Tarnow. The workforce there anticipates an 8-percent increase in production this year. There are many such news items in the current press.

Most people are gratified by these reports. But this development is not to everyone's taste. Western propaganda is livid. Its radio saboteurs are trying especially hard, concocting fabrications about the situation in Poland which are brimful of malicious hatred of the people's socialist system, the Polish Government and the PZPR. Sounding off about allegedly flouted "freedoms," they are using the airwaves to openly broadcast instructions for organizing clandestine activities, subversion and sabotage. However, it has long been apparent that the radio provocateurs' behavior becomes more hysterical the better things go for those whom they are trying to smear. The situation in Poland is growing more stable by the day.

As life returns to normal there are, of course, still a great many difficulties. In the economic sphere they are primarily caused by the lack of raw and semi-finished materials, energy and the breakdown of supply and delivery mechanisms. Flagging morale and disorientation among some people who were taken in by the demagogy of Solidarity's extremist leaders and counterrevolutionary forces is taking its toll of public life.

We correspondents also felt the complexity of the problems on a recent trip to Poznan. At the offices of the voivodship People's Council we were told that industrial enterprises were working normally and that there had been a tightening of labor discipline. We saw for ourselves that these were not just empty words when we visited the G. Cecielski machine-building combine. We spoke with workers in the motor-housing shop. While on the production side the workforce's life gave no cause for particular concern -- everyone was working normally -- the level of morale and people's attitude to what was happening in the country was extremely complex. There were those who avoided talking to us, who had withdrawn into their own private world and were biding their time, and there were, perhaps, also some who were still counting on something or other....

Most of the people in the shop had been Solidarity members at one time or another, and now many of them reacted suspiciously and sometimes with downright hostility to articles appearing in the press about the real aims of the trade union association's ruling clique and the plot against people's power being hatched behind the worker's backs. They did not believe everything all at once. But more and more people began to see the precipice toward which they were being pushed and the evil aims which it was hoped their hands would achieve.

In Poznan, taking advantage of the presence of Western newsmen, former local Solidarity leader Z. Rozwalak, who had been among the first to express support for the authorities' actions in condemning the adventurist course of Solidarity's extremist leaders, repudiated his statement. But then it would be surprising if there were no such incidents, since double-dealing, deceit and demagogy are deep-seated in these people.

Exposing the antistate and antisocialist activities of the extremist leaders of Solidarity and other subversive opposition groupings is still one of the main themes in the Polish press and on Polish radio and television. TRYBUNA LUDU has published a series of articles under the general rubric "From 'Oliwia Hall' to Radom" (Oliwia Hall is the sports center in Gdansk where the Solidarity congress was held, and it was in Radom that a conference of the trade union association's extremist leadership embarked on a course of direct confrontation with the government).

"Under cover of democracy and slogans about social justice" the newspaper writes, "behind the back of millions of Solidarity members preparations were being made for a counter-revolutionary coup. Cost was no object; the people were to have paid for the fratricidal war, and they meant very little in the antisocialist opposition's plans."

These plans were only a matter of days from being put into effect, TRYBUNA LUDU goes on. Confrontation was the most frequently repeated word in the speeches by the trade union association's leaders at the last session of Solidarity's national commission. Finally, this matter had been agreed upon, and just the ways of putting it into effect were being examined. There were arguments about the timetable for creating a provisional government. Those meeting at the Gdansk shipyard no longer recognized the authority of the law. They were preparing to make their last move -- to appoint themselves rulers of an "autonomous republic."

RURAL SOLIDARITY'S 'ANTISTATE' ACTIVITY HALTED

LD222050 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 22 Jan 82

[From "At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] At one of the sessions of the so-called Solidarity congress at Oliwia Hall, the following words were spoken from the congress rostrum: Even a simple loaf of bread can open all doors for me. These cynical words were spoken by Jan Kulaj, leader of Rural Solidarity, calling itself a trade union of private farm owners.

How did such a metamorphosis of common bread come about? To answer this question it suffices to review the work of Rural Solidarity during the crisis period in Poland. The Polish press stresses that during the past year the malicious activity of Rural Solidarity leaders increasingly disrupted food supplies to the population. Moreover, it is worth stressing that the core of that organization is composed of private farm owners of over 15 hectares and who use hired labor. Such -- excuse the word -- outstanding members of that union constituted less than 5 percent of the total number of individual farmers while owning over 20 percent of the total land area of the private sector. It was those wealthy farmers who initiated subversive actions aimed at all government steps undertaken to put order in the supplies of foodstuffs to the population. They carried out a widescale provocative campaign to stop individual farmers from selling their produce to the state.

At the Gdansk congress, attended by representatives of Rural Solidarity, many public calls were sounded for more actions against the socialist state. Let us recall that peasants were urged not to pay taxes and credit interest to the state, and to close their ranks for free trade in agricultural produce without price limits. As a result of subversive activities of the rich farmers in Rural Solidarity, the state purchase of these products had considerably diminished. A great number of ration cards remained without cover in goods, which led to a violent expansion of black market sales. Surplus cash without cover in goods caused a very great demand, above all for foodstuffs. Speculators and private traders immediately used this to their advantage.

Declaring war on the unbridled black market, the Polish Peoples Republic Sejm adopted a resolution on fighting speculation. Free trade in meat was banned and other means were adopted to fight rural speculators. These justified measures by the authorities met with a hostile reaction from Rural Solidarity moneybags. The result was a new eruption of speculation and a further increase in anarchy and chaos in food supplies to the population.

In his many speeches, Kulaj and other leaders of Rural Solidarity with rabid hatred were torpedoing the government steps to combat speculation and increase purchases. Ever noiser were the appeals at all sorts of gatherings calling for subversive actions against state farms and rural production cooperatives. Goaded by their bosses, Kulaj elements became so emboldened that more and more attempts were made to grab land from the socialist sector. Thus, for instance, in Sielec in Bydgoszcz Province a group of individual farmers headed by the local Solidarity leader encroached on the plowed fields of the production cooperative Zgoda and sowed most of the fields for themselves. In Clughowo in Rzeszow Province the land of the local state farm was grabbed. Similar cases occurred in the parishes of Slebodzin, Lubogora, Sieldice and other places.

State farm and production cooperative workers, sometimes without waiting for prosecution organs, were compelled to repel the Kulaj excesses alone.

It is notable that antistate actions of Rural Solidarity which took place last autumn were carried out in an amazingly coordinated manner along with those of urban Solidarity. Dangerous foci of strikes, sabotage and other antistate actions in rural areas increasingly appeared on the Polish map, provoked by rural moneybags. Such foci began to explode with particular intensity when the trade union adventurers took the line of overt confrontation.

Thanks to the decisive steps taken by the authorities in mid-December, it was possible to extinguish such fires, to prevent a universally destructive conflagration, so that various Kulaj's would not transsubstantiate the daily bread into a subversive source of counter-revolution.

Every day places more and more questions on the agenda. This is only natural, since the problems which have accumulated cannot be solved overnight. Time and the right conditions and opportunities are needed. "Two battles are being fought on Polish territory and in Poles' hearts: the battle for the state and the battle for the people," the new government newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA writes, "and no one who cares about the fate of the state and the people can be a mere onlooker. In our different fields of activity we must all now accept a share of the responsibility, as we did at the front."

This activity can be felt in the broad discussion of questions of the introduction of the economic reform which is being conducted in the press and in party, economic and scientific circles. Price rises are certainly the keenest and most debatable part of the reform. They are to be the basis of the implementation of the economic reform and are to balance existing demand and supply.

Of course, price rises are bound not to cause exultation. Measures of this kind are usually forced. It is well known that some social conflicts in Poland have begun with price rises. This is why the Military Council of National Salvation, the government and the PZPR are carefully watching the course of the discussion and the public mood. Specialists believe that the price reform should be implemented as soon as possible since the inflationary deficit is increasing by Zl.5 billion every day. At the same time the task is to ensure by means of a system of compensations that the consequences of the price rises have the least impact on the lives of families earning low or average wages.

What about the cadres problem?

"It is clear to everyone who wants to vigorously defend and build socialism in our country," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, "that one very important reason for the evil that arose and still exists was a cadre policy that was not always correct and consistent. This applies -- and this must be particularly emphasized -- not only to so-called top leading circles but to middle- and lower-level leaders." At the same time the paper notes the complexity and delicacy of this issue, for really honest people and good specialists cannot be allowed to suffer. However, on the other hand unjustified tolerance, weakness and indecisiveness cannot be displayed when it comes to people who are discredited by their behavior and are intending to exploit the new political situation behind a screen of peculiarly conceived "loyalty."

What about questions of the party, its tasks in ensuring the continued development of socialism in Poland, the unity of party ranks and the strengthening of its ideological, political and organizational foundations?

Problems, problems.... There are many more of them than have been mentioned here. However complex they may be, they must be solved.

In conclusion I will cite the words E. Kazimierski, leader of a team of fitters in a factory producing cotton textiles in Jelenia Gora Voivodship, addressed to his comrades at work: "We must get down to work, but not on the principle that you do it and I'll take the money.... We must get down to work. And travel that road. It will not be easy, but there is no other."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD231202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1137 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Jan (TASS) -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has received USSR Deputy Foreign Minister L.F. Ilichev, who is here on a visit, and had a conversation with him which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere. L.F. Ilichev was also received by the Romanian foreign minister, S. Andrei. Between 21 and 23 January, consultations were held between USSR deputy foreign minister L.F. Ilichev and Romanian deputy Foreign Minister C. Oancea on questions connected with the resumption of work at the Madrid meeting. Taking part in the conversations and consultations was USSR ambassador to Romania V.I. Drozdenko.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SOVIET-FRENCH GAS AGREEMENT

LD252258 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Viktor Shlenov commentary]

[Text] According to the agreement for the supply of Soviet natural gas to France, which has been signed in Paris, as from 1984 the USSR will supply to France in the course of 25 years 8 billion cubic meters of gas annually. Here is what our commentator Viktor Shlenov has written in this connection:

France's decision to sign the contract with the Soviet Union, following the signing by Moscow of a similar contract with the Federal Republic of Germany, strengthens the position of the West European countries [words indistinct] Washington's pressure to maintain and develop economic relations with the USSR.

The Soviet Union has invited the countries of Western Europe to take part in the construction of a giant gasline from Siberia to Western Europe over 5,000 kilometers long. In exchange of (?engineering services) and capital equipment, the USSR will deliver approximately 40 billion cubic meters of gas to the West European countries every year. This contract of the century, as it is called by Western journalists, presents considerable advantages for Western Europe. French firms have already associated themselves with the implementation of this project by signing contracts for the supply of capital equipment at a value exceeding $2 billion, which is important to the economy of a country that has over 2 million unemployed.

Another important factor is that Siberian gas makes France less dependent on other supplies of energy fuels, and first and foremost Middle Eastern oil.

According to AFP, the news of the signing of the Soviet-French contract triggered off a veritable burst of anger in Washington, because this is the first important transaction between the West and the Soviet Union since the time when President Reagan, without consulting his allies, applied sanctions against the Soviet Union while calling on his allies to follow the example of the United States.

The American Washington POST has rightly pointed out that the signing of the contract underlines Europe's refusal to take part in the American sanctions campaign and to renounce participation in the construction of the Siberian gasline.

There is no doubt that the United States is manifestly proposing to destroy the mutually useful relations between Eastern and Western Europe. Using the events in Poland as a pretext, Washington is raising the West European countries against their Eastern neighbors. But it is significant that the American administration seeks in the first place to damage the economic contacts between Western Europe and the Soviet Union in order to harm its competitors. The point at issue is not a dangerous Western dependence on gas supplies, as American propaganda tries to present it, but to break the resistance of the West European countries and to tighten discipline by imposing an adventurist policy on them in regard to the socialist countries.

SOVIET-FRENCH AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION VIEWED

LD241944 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 24 Jan, TASS -- Soviet and French organisations are stepping up cooperation in the sphere of agricultural machine building. Deputy Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Building Vasiliy Mishkov told a TASS correspondent that these ties surpassed the framework of purely commercial deals and now encompass scientific and technological cooperation and cooperation in production. And French firms, perhaps, show a greater energy in this sphere and have achieved better results than other Western partners.

Vasiliy Myshkov believes that very promising is joint work connected, for instance, with the development and production of the driving axle of a harvester of grain and technical crops. The first consignment of such driving axles is to be manufactured this year.

Arrangement was made on pooling efforts to create the designs of a sugar beet harvester, precision corn seed drill, self-propelled machine for planting mineral fertiliser, small-size farm machinery.

This work is coordinated by a mixed Soviet-French working group which is supervised by heads of Soviet machine building and the French syndicate of producers of farm machinery. The talks in the framework of the group that were held a few days ago in Moscow showed that both sides are confident there exist real prerequisites for further development of mutually advantageous scientific, technological and economic cooperation between Soviet organisations and a number of French firms.

The holding in Moscow in October 1982 of a specialised exhibition "Agricultural Industry-82" organised on the initiative of the French Embassy in the USSR might give a fresh impetus for this cooperation, the deputy minister said. The exhibition will enable Soviet specialists to get acquainted more profoundly with production possibilities and output of French firms specialising in tractor and agricultural machinery building. Samples of machinery developed jointly by enterprises of the two countries are expected to be shown at the exhibition.

We regard all that has been done as a good basis for the development of our ties in the new decade, Vasiliy Myshkov said in conclusion. Good prospects in this aspect were outlined by the long-term programme of the deepening of economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the USSR and France for 1980-1990 that was signed during the Soviet-French summit meeting in the spring of 1979.

LE MONDE ON FRENCH ENVOY'S TALKS WITH KUZNETSOV

PM221619 Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Thomas Ferenczi dispatch: "The French Ambassador Mentions 'Differences of Opinion Which We Cannot Honestly Conceal'"]

[Text] Moscow -- On Tuesday 19 January Mr Claude Arnaud, the new French ambassador in Moscow, handed his credentials to Mr Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet [title as published]. In his speech Mr Arnaud said that it is impossible to conceive of peace without justice, "which implies in addition to respect for human rights, proclaimed from the dawn of the French Revolution, respect for peoples' right to determine their own future, both of which are solemnly enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act."

The ambassador added: "In conflict with those requirements, situations generating serious tension have been created in several regions of the world for several years now. These tensions are the cause of differences of opinion between our two countries which we cannot honestly conceal. It is my government's wish that the clear, realistic and constructive dialogue which France, in the strength of its independence and fidelity to its pledges, hopes to pursue with the Soviet Union might help to eliminate the obstacles which are now being created in the path of cooperation, to improve security in Europe and the world and to promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts."

The "situations generating serious tension" which Mr Arnaud mentioned are obviously the situations created 2 years ago in Afghanistan and 9 months ago in Poland. After the ceremony the French ambassador discussed those two subjects with Mr Kuznetsov during a private meeting, as he had done with Mr Gromyko 13 January.

Indeed, the two Soviet leaders asked Mr Arnaud to explain to them the reasons for the deterioration in relations between the two countries, for which they blame the new French Government. The French ambassador pointed out that that deterioration was the result not of the French authorities' wishes but of certain actions taken by the Soviet Government.

He stressed that it had started before Mr Mitterrand came to power, as a result of the Afghanistan events, and that events in Poland had not helped to remove it. On this last point Mr Arnaud refuted the accusation of interference leveled at France by the Soviet Government and, instead, highlighted the pressures which Moscow is exerting on Poland.

It was therefore a firm tone which the new ambassador adopted with his Soviet interlocutors. They were asked to understand that the French position, which is being viewed with a great deal of perplexity by the Kremlin, will not be changed, however irritated the Soviets might be, that its main cause is not alignment with American policy but respect for the principles to which France has been committed since the Revolution and that, finally, the "clear, realistic and constructive" dialogue for which Mr Arnaud hoped presupposes an accurate view of the differences of opinion between the two countries.

It seems that no mention was made of a possible summit meeting. Clearly the preliminary phase of the new Franco-Soviet relations, in which each side is seeking to test the other's reactions and to gauge its intentions, is not yet over.

ANTI-SOVIET ACTIONS BY PORTUGAL VIEWED

LD252314 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] A few days ago the Portuguese authorities took unprecedented steps that seem culled from the cold ward armory. First, they banned a CPSU delegation from entering the country by refusing visas to its members, and second, two Soviet diplomats were compelled to leave the country. In this connection, our observer Yaroslav Kharbarov writes:

Of course, the right to issue entry visas to foreigners rests with the governmental institutions of the country they wish to visit. However, international legal practice bears witness to the fact that if two countries have normal diplomatic relations there is unlimited mutual freedom of entry for official representatives and delegations, particularly in the case of visits by government members, parliamentary delegations or leaders of ruling parties.

Thus, in its exchanges of visits with Western states, the USSR does not discriminate against official representatives of other governments, ruling parties or parliamentarians. They enter the USSR regardless of their party affiliation or professed beliefs. The same principles of diplomatic courtesy also obtain with regard to journalists accompanying official representatives, even when they are known for views hostile to the USSR or to any other socialist country.

Until recently the Western countries -- Portugal included -- largely abided by the generally recognized rules of international courtesy. One need only recall the visit to Lisbon by Secretary General of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais, at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party's Central Committee. During his visit to Portugal, the leader of the French Communist Party -- was received by the president of the republic and by leaders of the parliamentary groups of the main political parties. And he was free to address rallies and other mass occasions.

The denial of entry visas to the members of the CPSU delegation is thus a scandalous violation of generally recognized international legal practice and is blatantly counter to the Helsinki accords. You will recall that, in the terms of the said accords, all the governments signatory to the Final Act pledged themselves to encourage relations and exchanges.

The actions of the present Portuguese Government are also in breach of the Portuguese Constitution wherein the principle of developing multilateral relations between Portugal and other states, regardless of their social systems, is enshrined.

The decision announced by the Portuguese Government compelling two Soviet officials to leave the country, and other hostile acts, are part and parcel of the general campaign to worsen international tension unleashed recently by the United States and some of its NATO allies in connection with the events in Poland.

The arguments but forward by the advocates of worsening international tension do not stand up to the slightest critical analysis. They are unpopular even among Washington's NATO partners, one of whom -- Greece -- has openly come out against any limitations being imposed on relations with the socialist countries over the developments in Poland.

As for arbitrary reduction in the number of a country's diplomats by another country, it has always been regarded as a particularly hostile act tantamount to imposing restrictions on relations between the two countries involved.

International law has never required the principle of parity with regard to the number of representatives of a country looking after its interests in another country. You need only compare the numbers of Portuguese officials in the Western capitals, Washington included, with the number of Western officials, Americans included, posted in Lisbon. As is known, the figures simply bear no comparison but at least they can be explained by the fact that larger countries may have a broader range of interests in smaller countries than the latter in larger ones. It should be pointed out that the number of American representatives in Lisbon has always in the past -- not to mention current figures -- been several times more than that of Portuguese officials in Washington. On the other hand, although the United Nations has no permanent representative in Lisbon, Portugal has a substantial delegation at the UN in New York.

These examples of international practice are clear proof of the inconsistency of claims on the need for parity.

It must be recognized that the measures announced by the Portuguese Government are harmful to the prestige of a country that earned international sympathy and authority after the revolution of 25 April [1974]. Such measures are further evidence of how Portugal's foreign policy is subordinated to foreign interests -- the interests of U.S. imperialism.

The vanguard role in the campaign against detente played in Europe by the Portuguese Democratic Alliance government is undoubtedly prejudicial to the long-term interests of the Portuguese state.

CUNHAL SPEAKS AT CPSU 'FRIENDSHIP' RALLY

LD221354 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 22 Jan 82

[By TASS correspondent S. Staroselskiy]

[Text] Lisbon, 22 Jan, TASS -- A meeting of friendship between the Portuguese Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held in Porto.

Speaking to tens of thousands of people who gathered at Porto's biggest assembly hall "Palacio do Cristal", general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal denounced the provocative decision of the Portuguese Government to deny an entry visa to a CPSU delegation to visit Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party. "No pressure, no illegal actions and limitation of democratic liberties will make the Portuguese Communist Party depart from the principled internationalist positions, to renounce friendship with the CPSU and other communist and revolutionary forces in the whole world," he said.

In present-day conditions, the speaker stressed, it would be a crime for workers, their class organizations, parties not to maintain close links of friendship, cooperation, solidarity and mutual assistance. Proletarian internationalism is based on the community of interests of the working people of all countries. True as it is to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Portuguese Communist Party maintains friendly relations with 92 communist and workers' parties and 24 revolutionary organizations.

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party said that powerful counter-revolutionary imperialist propaganda means [to] use all possibilities to weaken links between communist parties of other countries and the CPSU.

They realize full well that the Soviet Union is the principal champion of the interests of the working people. Despite insults and slander from enemies, we shall not depart by an inch from our positions and shall retain the relations of fraternal friendship with the CPSU and the Soviet people. The Portuguese working people know that the USSR is their true friend.

Touching upon Western propaganda allegations on the so-called "Soviet threat" to Portugal, the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party said that "actually the threat comes from the U.S. interference into Portugal's internal affairs, from the presence of foreign military bases on Portuguese soil, the readiness of the government of the country to grant Portugal's territory for deployment of nuclear weapons."

Having recalled mass peace marches that were held in Lisbon and Porto, Alvaro Cunhal pointed out that in the course of the manifestations the Portuguese people vividly demonstrated their condemnation of the policy of the arms race and aggravation of tension, the firm striving for peace and detente.

The general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party strongly denounced the anti-Soviet and anti-communist campaign which was launched in Portugal around the developments in Poland. All accusations and slander, he said, can be answered as follows -- those in Portugal who stand for oppression of the working people cannot appear as defenders of the interests of the working people in other countries.

NOVOYE VREMYA: RECENT GHANA COUP INEVITABLE

PM221509 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 3, 15 Jan 82 pp 10-11

[N. Malysheva article: "Ghana: The Explosion Was Inevitable"]

[Text] The Republic of Ghana, situated in West Africa, has been through five military coups in the last 15 years. The most recent was on 31 December last year. It was carried out by a group of Ghanaian Army officers headed by Air Force Capt Jerry Rawlings. The provisional National Defense Council they set up deposed President Hilla Limann, dissolved parliament, suspended the constitution and imposed a ban on the activities of political parties.

In an address to the nation, J. Rawlings stated that this time "not a coup, but a revolution" had taken place in Ghana and that it was time to rebuild society in a truly democratic way in order to secure the active participation of all the people in the decisionmaking process. He condemned Ghana's former leaders who, in his words, had wallowed in corruption, and appealed to the people to help the new authorities revitalize the country.

The eradication of corruption really is one of Ghana's most pressing problems. Petty bribery of officials, and particularly of the police, has been a fact of life here for a long time. But the greatest losses suffered by the country have been those incurred through large-scale corruption connected with the receipt of "considerations" for granting import licenses, awarding government contracts and issuing passports, as well as through people using their official position for personal gain. Several scandals have broken out within the ruling party because high-ranking officials had pocketed millions of dollars.

The deposed government had reduced the country's economy to a state of chaos, inflation had reached 100 percent and food prices and transport fares were rising at a catastrophic rate. Last year the cost of public services rose nearly 300 percent. The venality of the police had turned Ghana into a smugglers' paradise. Most scandalous of all was the illegal export of Ghana's main export product, cocoa, considered to be the best in the world. About one-sixth of the cocoa crop was falling into the hands of the smugglers.

Yields of agricultural crops in Ghana, particularly of cocoa beans, are falling constantly. At present, only 2 percent of land suitable for cultivation is under the plow. Things are no better in industry. According to a number of specialists, only 30 percent of production capacity is currently in use. Even the gold-mining industry is working at 60-70 percent capacity, due to the shortage of funds for the replacement of broken-down equipment.

Not long before the coup, the Ghanaian newspaper THE BELIEVER reported that unemployment had reached an unprecedented level; sanitary conditions in the towns and rural areas were appalling; the transportation system was breaking down, with roads in such bad condition they were impassable. "Our country," the newspaper stressed, "is threatened with complete catastrophe because all sectors of the economy are in a state of stagnation."

And all this in a state very rich in natural resources. Ghana has large deposits of gold, diamonds and bauxite, valuable types of timber and a solid energy base.

Its present troubles began after 1966 when, with the help of the CIA, local reaction organized a coup that led to the overthrow of a progressive regime headed by independent Ghana's first president, Kwame Nkrumah. After he was overthrown the development of the country was directed along capitalist lines. This orientation was also maintained after other coups during which Ghana changed heads of state seven times. But none of them was concerned about the interests of the people, only about their own enrichment.

As a result of the series of coups in Ghana, the local weekly THE MIRROR pointed out, "a feudal-capitalistic structure has been established." All that Nkrumah did has been reduced to nothing. Free medical service and free education in primary and secondary schools has been abolished. Medical care has become the privilege of the wealthy. Many agricultural cooperatives have been dissolved and state industries have been sold off to private individuals.

The reactionary forces that seized power in Ghana after Kwame Nkrumah was overthrown oriented the country's policies entirely toward cooperation with the West, unable to resist the temptation of "aid." This was not the last reason for the chronic instability of the political situation. The people saw Western firms brazenly plunder the country's natural resources while doing nothing for the development of its national economy. The most favorable conditions were created for the activities of these firms. U.S. big business has recently increased its penetration of the Ghanaian economy, particularly in the mining and extraction industries. Isn't this why Washington is expressing "concern" over the overthrow of Limann's government? A special group has been set up in the U.S. State Department to monitor events in Ghana. And the New York TIMES quite openly admits that the American Government sees the assumption of power by military officers headed by Jerry Rawlings as a "blow to the interests of the U.S. and other Western states."

Imperialist propaganda has rained down a stream of lies and propaganda upon the new authorities in Ghana. Without any justification, it has implicated the Libyan leader, M. al-Qadhdhafi, in the Ghana events. By means of this provocative invention it wants to draw attention away from the real culprits of the profound crisis in which Ghana has found itself -- namely, local reaction and its Western guardians.

The bankruptcy of Limann's regime generated within society the desire for change. The explosion was inevitable. Calls for the nationalization of the land, for restrictions on the activities of foreign capital, for a return to the path of socialist orientation and the restoration of the social benefits enjoyed by the working people during the time of Kwame Nkrumah were becoming increasingly frequent in the country.

And it was on the wave of this mood that the recent coup took place. Jerry Rawlings, by the way, also led the coup which took place in 1979. The Revolutionary Council of the Armed Forces he set up at that time punished officials guilty of corruption as well as the major speculators. But he remained in power just 112 days, after which he resigned of his own free will, making it possible to hold presidential elections in the hope that this would help straighten out the economic situation and put an end to corruption.

The people greeted the overthrow of Limann's regime with unquestionable satisfaction. They have welcomed the assumption of power by the officers headed by J. Rawlings because they believe that he wants to improve the situation in the country.

ADDITIONS TO WELCOMING PARTY FOR ANGOLA'S LARA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 January publishes on page 1, under the headline "On Official Visit," a TASS report on the 18 January arrival in Moscow of Angola's Lucio Lara, PRAVDA lists the following Soviet officials as being present in the welcoming party, in addition to those whose presence is reported in the item published in the 18 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page J 1:

S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.V. Ogarkov, USSR first deputy defense minister; R. A. Ulyanovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.P. Loginov, USSR ambassador to Angola; and V.A. Likhachev and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry sections.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MILITARY PACT IS 'U.S.-MADE'

LD241340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Report by our "Caribbean" correspondent Vyacheslav Lavrentyev]

[Text] The decision by the governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica to set up a tripartite military pact has evoked great surprise in political circles and among the Latin American public. This alliance, on which the "Made in the United States" trademark is clearly discernible, has received the fine-sounding title: the Central American Democratic Community. Observers question how this alliance can be termed democratic, since both El Salvador and Honduras are governed by typical Latin American military dictatorships which deprived their peoples of their rights.

The fact that the United States had a hand in forming this pact is quite apparent. Buckley, assistant U.S. secretary of state, has just returned from Costa Rica. The aim of the pact is also clear: namely, to save the Salvadoran military junta from bankruptcy and to bind other countries with the commitment of extending it aid.

However, the idea of pacts is not now popular in Latin America. What the continent needs is economic cooperation and social justice, not weapons and military alliances, Mexican President Lopez Portillo stated at a meeting with a group of American senators who had come to Mexico to persuade him to support the idea of a Central American alliance. Portillo's view is shared by many Latin American politicians. They are compelled to do so by reality -- the reality that the downfall of the military dictatorship in El Salvador and the triumph of democratic forces is inexorably drawing closer.

RPP CHARGES NEW CIA PLOT UNCOVERED IN NICARAGUA

PY221237 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] The Nicaraguan security organs have uncovered a conspiracy of large proportions by the Yankee spy services against the popular government. The conspiracy was aimed at assassinating the Sandinist leaders and sabotaging the economy and main enterprise. The plan called for blowing up the country's only oil refinery and the facilities of the cement companies, as well as murdering the Nicaraguan archbishop and other clergymen. In the press conference about this conspiracy, Interior Minister Thomas Borge said available clues pointed to the CIA. This was confirmed by the leader of the conspirators, Baltodano, who was presented to the journalists. It was revealed that the rebels were linked not only with the CIA but with the U.S. Government also. Evidence was shown at the press conference: dynamite sticks, weapons, false passports, [word indistinct] which were taken from the counterrevolutionaries. Their declarations after interrogation confirmed this. The plotters were caught red-handed and the gross interference of Washington in the internal affairs of a sovereign country has been uncovered once more.

What is more, the dirty methods of Washington's intervention were brought to light: dynamite, pistols, political assassinations, destruction of industrial installations belonging to a country which with enormous effort has managed to heal the wounds of the internal war. In the last analysis, they are methods intended to bring about the economic and political destabilization of the new life carved out by the people at the price of untold sacrifice. Yankee imperialism has once more been exposed to the eyes of Latin Americans and of other people. It has been exposed with its true color as an oppressor of peoples' freedom that does not discard any of the means employed by professional bandits, rascals, criminals and assassins.

Of course, none of this is new. Concerning the plot uncovered in Nicaragua, the somewhat new twist is the mobilization by CIA of diplomatic personnel in various Latin American countries.

The arrested conspirator confessed that there were connections with the intelligence services of Honduras, Chile, Guatemala, Venezuela and other countries. An attache in the Venezuelan Embassy in Managua, Julio Gonzalez (Ferron), admitted that the CIA had asked him to provide the counterrevolutionaries with false passports, combat equipment, and to assume the general coordination of the terrorist and saboteurs. Identical activities were carried out by an embassy functionary, [first name indistinct] Anibal Palacios, as well as the military attache, Col Pedro Antonio Sanchez. These agents of the Yankee spy services bring disgrace upon their own government and act contrary to the interests of their own countries, in any of which a similar conspiracy perpetrated by Washington could be discovered tomorrow.

All this U.S. underground work in Nicaragua is part of the U.S. aggressive political strategy against this country. Washington is exerting direct pressure on the Nicaraguan Government by telling it how the Nicaraguans should live and manage their internal affairs, whom they should or not befriend. If they do not obey such dictates, Washington threatens an armed invasion, dragging along in its aggressive plans other states of the continent.

The subservience of the intelligence services of those other countries to the CIA in carrying out the covert work against the Nicaraguan people is, so to say, the prelude of a collective intervention that is being prepared. That intervention (?plan), paired with sordid diversionist acts and political murders, is directed at all the Latin American people. These actions threaten peace and do not square with norms of international coexistence and international law. When the strategists of such actions play the role of mentors to other sovereign peoples, their conduct cannot but be considered as an affront to morals and to fundamental principles of the international juridical order.

RPP REVIEWS SALVADORAN 'ELECTORAL FARCE'

PY221501 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] The Salvadoran junta is getting ready for an electoral farce. According to the Central Council for Elections, the elections are set for 28 March. Six rightist political parties have been allowed to participate. One of the parties is headed by [name indistinct], the top organizer of the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero.

The plan for elections in El Salvador was drafted by the U.S. administration and the fascist Salvadoran military sector and its puppets from the Christian Democratic Party.

(?In order to get) a clear view of this proposition, the repugnance of such a rape of democracy and the free expression of the people, of the political fix, etc, we must recall the events.

During the times of the unleashed military dictatorships in El Salvador there have been more than a dozen elections. They have all been called free elections and they have ended with the victory of the only party backed by power: the official party. The mechanism of these elections has been so finely tuned that a similar mechanism cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

The garrisons and meetings of officers in the first place decide which class of the military academy will be given the booty of power for the next 4 years and they then decide which general or colonel will be president. The members of the electoral committees are chosen from among the representatives of the powers that be. The ballot boxes are stuffed with tickets of the official party. The figures for the opposition are determined before hand in the garrisons.

Moreover, during the 1970's, during an upsurge of democracy, this machinery began to break down. The victory in 1972 of the democratic opposition together with the latent ambition [as heard] and the outrageous falsification of the election returns were without precedent.

Once the elections were over, thousands and thousands of opposition ballots were found throughout the country; they had been taken out of the ballot boxes.

Thus, a sector of the younger officers became indignant and rebelled. The rebellion was crushed with difficulty by the authorities. After a period of 5 years had passed the ruling authorities, taking into account the 1972 experience, took on the electoral problem in another way. Once the plan was formulated hundreds of foreign journalists and other guests wanted to verify the free nature of the elections. To this effect the organizers made special preparations in the capital and in some other towns. Meanwhile, in the regions that were closed to the journalists it was simply decided not to let the voters have access to the ballot boxes.

In truth, this undertaking with the journalists ended up in an enormous scandal. On election day the opposition invited the journalists to a special place where they were provided with listening devices homed in on the frequency of the headquarters of the army chief of staff. This headquarters transmitted, without a rest, coded instructions to the officers located at the balloting places. The journalists were given the key to the code, which was quite primitive for a service of that type. The journalists thus heard for hours on end unmistakable instructions, including obscenities.

Well, the opposition (?won again) and the government party was proclaimed the winner. The results of the election were once again falsified and the army made the blood of the thousands of protesters run through the streets.

Now another 5 years have gone by and the Washington supporters of democracy, not taking into account previous experiences, have stated that the Salvadoran problems, which are very serious and bloody, can be overcome through elections.

INSURGENT RADIO ESTABLISHED IN EL SALVADOR

LD231110 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 23 Jan, TASS -- "Farabundo Marti," a new radio station of Salvadoran patriots, has gone on the air in El Salvador for the first time. It is situated on the territory controlled by the patriots.

The first information bulletin says that the task of the station is to broadcast daily the veracious information about the situation in the country, about the combat operations of the patriotic forces and to expose the interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of El Salvador.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER

PM250901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko has sent N. Costa Mendez, minister of foreign relations and worship of the Republic of Argentina, a telegram congratulating him on his appointment to this post.

In a reply telegram, Costa Mendez conveyed thanks for the congratulations.

The minister's telegrams express confidence that Soviet-Argentine relations will continue to develop in the interests of the two countries' peoples and the strengthening of world peace and international cooperation.

TASS REPORTS 25 JAN DEATH OF MIKHAIL SUSLOV

LD261102 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan, TASS -- Mikhail Suslov, prominent figure in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state and the international communist movement, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, died on January 25 after a brief serious illness. He was 79.

SHEVARDNADZE AT TBILISI JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS

LD222230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A congress of Georgian journalists has opened in Tbilisi. Taking part in the work of the congress is Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS MOSCOW TRADE UNION MEETING

LD252328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Ways of further increasing production efficiency and the quality of work are the main themes of the congress of the trade union of metallurgical industry workers, which opened today in Moscow. Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU Comrade Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and other officials are taking part in the meeting.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA VIEWS ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

PM221617 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade Unions' Supreme Duty"]

[Text] The Soviet trade unions are advancing toward their next, 17th, congress. At the sectorial trade union congresses and at interunion trade union conferences now taking place the delegates representing labor collectives of all spheres of the national economy are conducting a thorough investigation of the diverse activity of these very broad-based public organizations.

There is virtually no sphere of human existence in which the trade unions' influence is not felt. They are firmly and consistently fulfilling their noble mission -- the defense of the working people's rights and interests. And since it is from precisely the interests of the working person that they proceed, the trade unions display constant concern for accelerating the tempo of the economy's development as the main source of the people's material prosperity. With the trade union organizations' active assistance, socialist competition is being widely launched under the slogan "60 shock working weeks for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation." Following the Muscovites, many collectives of the RSFSR's industrial enterprises are adopting counterplans in 1982 providing for the additional production of output using internal reserves and the improvement of the efficiency and quality of all work. The agricultural workers are directing their efforts toward the successful wintering of the livestock and a fitting greeting to the second spring of the 5-year plan.

The main feature of the Soviet trade unions is that they take an interested part in the development of society, the boosting of production and the management of the national economy as a whole. The collective contract is a very important document determining the mutual obligations of the administration and the working people. Here, the trade union committees act both in the role of organizers and in the role of strict arbiters. They actively promote the development of rationalization and invention and the improvement of labor organization and, through standing production conference, involve people in active participation and the discussion of the most important production questions.

At the same time they exercise constant control over the administration's fulfillment of its pledges.

Here paramount attention is paid to the implementation of the program for the enterprises social development, and a truly enormous amount of work has been done in this direction. Some 15-20 years ago the Urals metallurgical and machine building workers spoke enviously of the Chelyabinsk pipe rollers, who had constructed a sanatorium on the Black Sea for themselves. Now every enterprise has an extensive network of sports and health establishments. Take the Rubtsovsk tractor plant, for instance -- not so long ago the erection of one of Siberia's best sports complexes next to a fine culture center seemed virtually the peak of achievement. The tractor builders also had a day-care preventive treatment clinic and a children's health complex. But even that was not enough. And now a sanatorium is being erected in a picturesque spot on the shore of a forest lake and a leisure base is being created with a fishing center and its own hunting facilities.

We dwell on this example not because it is exceptional (many enterprises have even richer facilities), but because it gives a thorough idea of the cultural standard of the present-day worker and consequently of his spiritual needs. That is one aspect of our life today which we must take into account. Another, perhaps the main, aspect determining the nature of the trade unions' activity is that the level of labor productivity and the boosting of production now depend, and will depend even more so the further we advance, on the degree to which, the people's spiritual needs are satisfied and consequently on the level of their intellectual frame of mind. This must be considered in resolving both ecnomic and social and consumer questions.

The most correct path toward the intensiveness of labor lies, of course, through the automation and mechanization of production process. For instance, it is hard to expect a marked acceleration in the rates of economic development with the present very high percentage of manual labor in industry as a whole, particularly in the services sphere. The boosting of production also depends to a considerable extent on the introduction of progressive methods of labor, the introduction of the team contract in particular. Unfortunately, some central departments are failing to display due attention to this important matter. To judge by the examples cited at trade union meetings, a formal approach toward team forms of organizing labor is being displayed by the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry. For 1984 the ministry set the Volga abrasive materials plant the task of "encompassing" 65 percent of the workforce with the team contract scheme. The plant had already passed this level last year. The RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry is paying scant attention to the team contract, although it is in precisely this sector that labor productivity is very low.

Cases like this of a formal, bureaucratic attitude toward the improvement of the organization of labor should be seriously criticized by sectorial trade union committees.

The satisfaction of the working people's vital needs and concern for their health and harmonious development are the duties of public organizations and officials. The facts attest, however, to the fact that zealous administrators still exist who not only fail to consider but actually openly ignore the trade union committees. Comrade Uporov, director of the Troitskiy diesel plant, for instance, in contravention of existing labor legislation, and without considering the opinions of the workers themselves, on his own authority transferred a foundryman to an uninterrupted working week. This act of itself understandably disrupted the normal work rhythm for a long time. Uporov did not consider it necessary to reply to a group of engineers from the foundry shop who asked why they were being deprived of their bonuses although the shop was coping successfully with the program.

The director takes no account of the public organizations and behaves in a provocative manner while the Chelyabinskiy Heavy Machine Building Workers Trade Union Obkom, and indeed the oblast trade union council, merely admonish Uporov and urge him to respect the laws.

The trade unions have sufficient legal power to put any overweening administrator in his place. For instance, the Primorskiy Kray Trade Union Council expressed distrust in Comrade Ye.G. Ippolitov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Director of the Far Eastern Scientific Center's Institute of Chemistry, for his violation of labor legislation and disregard of the trade union organ's opinion. The local committees must be persistent on questions of fulfilling collective contracts and implacable toward instances of the violation of labor legislation and of bureaucratism and arrogance.

The trade union organizations unite virtually all workers in industry -- at construction sites, in agriculture and in state institutions -- and have tremendous power for influencing the enhancement of the precision work in all links of the economic organism and in the consolidation of labor discipline. Much is being done in this direction. But there are also many instances of a lenient attitude toward absentees, drunkards, and embezzlers of socialist property.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum noted that the successful implementation of complex, large-scale tasks requires the precise interaction of all sectors of the national economy. It is necessary, the plenum stressed, to back up the plan figures with both economic and organizational-political measures guaranteeing their unconditional fulfillment. Organization, efficiency and discipline -- those are the most important demands on workers of all links of the national economy. This is the most important direction in the trade unions' activity.

The country has entered the second year of the 5-year plan. The trade unions are designed to play an important part in resolving the large-scale tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. They are concerned for the defense of the working people's interests, take part in the solution of economic, social and cultural problems and do much to boost socialist competition. At the same time the trade unions, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the 26th congress, "are not always persistent on questions of fulfilling collective contracts and work safety and react feebly to instances of the contravention of labor legislation and of bureaucracy and red tape.

The current report and election campaign is designed to promote the further improvement of the style and methods of the trade unions' work and the enhanced monitoring of the solution of all questions of people's work, life and daily routine by the trade unions and labor collectives. And the duty of the party committees is to ensure a principled, critical investigation of the activity of the trade unions' lower echelons at these representative trade union meetings, to resolutely enhance their organizing role in the life of the labor collectives and to enhance their responsibility for the successful fulfillment of production plans and pledges, and of plans for each collective's social welfare development.

TURKMEN TRADE UNION CONGRESS CONCLUDES 22 JAN

GF221846 Ashkabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Summary] The 9th Congress of Turkmen Trade Unions continued today. The congress unanimously approved the Turkmen trade union law. The delegates unanimously decided to send a greeting message to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the congress. The participants also elected new officers of the Turkmen republican trade unions and approved a delegation for the 17th congress of the (?AUCCTU). The congress concluded its work today.

KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE CONVENES IN TASHKENT

GF221900 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Under the slogan "In favor of all sectors of communist construction the youth of the republic's capital contribute to the continuation of the glorious position of the Soviet people and to the persistent struggle to fulfill the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, [words indistinct] and the 22d Uzbek Komsomol Congress," a conference of the city Komsomol organizations was held in Tashkent today.

Those who addressed the conference noted that the city Komsomol organizations have improved their work regarding communist upbringing of youth and have developed their active and (?vital) position. About 40,000 youths and over 1,000 Komsomol youth collectives overfulfilled their plans last year. The conferees stressed the neeessity of youths' participating in [word indistinct] socialist emulation, the development of labor and [words indistinct] upbringing and the youth professional orientation.

Comrade (Umarov), Tashkent City Party Committee first secretary, and Comrade Gafurzhanov, Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee first secretary, addressed the conference.

The conference was attended by Comrade Musakhanov, Tashkent Obkom first secretary, and Comrade (Kuznetsov), Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee Executive member.

SOVIET POPULATION TOTAL STATISTIC REPORTED

LD231440 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Jan TASS -- The USSR population was a total of 268.8 million people by January 1, 1982, the USSR Central Statistical Board reported today.

AFP: SAKHAROV SEEKS FRENCH AID FOR PRISONERS

NC251948 Paris AFP in English 1731 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (AFPO -- Dissident Soviet physicist Andrey Sakharov has written to French President Francois Mitterrand asking him to intervene with President Leonid Brezhnev on behalf of all political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

Copies of the letter were handed to Western newsmen here today by the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize-winner's wife Elena Bonner.

The physicist, who has been in internal exile in the industrial town of Gorkiy for two years, mentioned the cases of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, Yuriy, Orlov, Anatoliy, Marchenko, Merab Kostava, Viktor Nekipelov and Ivan Kovalev, all serving heavy sentences for "anti-Soviet activities".

Prof Sakharov singled out the case of Mr Shcharanskiy, a member of a dissident group set up to monitor the application of the Helsinki Human Rights Agreements in the Soviet Union and a forceful campaigner for Jewish emigration, who was sentenced to 13 years on espionage charges in 1978.

Comparing the case to the Dreyfus case which tore apart French opinion in the late 19th century, Prof Sakharov said the Shcharanskiy sentence was "intended to frighten Soviet Jews, especially those who were thinking of leaving."